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Far Rightists In France Win Several Mayoral Seats

But National Front Loses In Other Cities Where It Had Appeared Strong

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — French extreme-right candidates won mayoral races in Nice and three other southern towns Sunday, but the anti-immigrant National Front failed to make the dramatic breakthrough across the country that some of its supporters had predicted after a strong showing in the first round last Sunday.

The Front's xenophobic message aroused enough support to help it win the city halls of Toulon, Marignane and Orange. All three towns are in southern France, where the Front has grown rapidly in popularity by capitalizing on voter fears about a threatened surge of immigrants from North Africa.

In addition, Jacques Peyrat, a far-right candidate who quit the Front last year to run as an independent, was elected mayor of Nice, France's fifth-largest city.

But the extreme-right failed to win races in other cities where some of its strongest candidates had appeared poised for victory. The Socialists held off the Front in the southern industrial town of Vitrolles and the eastern city of Mulhouse, while a center-right alliance beat one of the far right's most attractive personalities, Marie-France Stirbois, in the wheat-belt town of Dreux, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) west of Paris.

Even though President Jacques Chirac's governing center-right alliance and the opposition Socialists mobilized enough voters to thwart the Front's ambitions, France's far right demonstrated that it could sustain its political influence with the voters even though virtually all of the country's institutions are now dominated by conservatives.

Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the anti-immigrant party, blamed the "establishment" for whipping up a scare campaign against the Front from winning control of several cities and towns. Nonetheless, he expressed satisfaction with the steady growth of his party, which is expected to double its number of city council members across France.

In recent years, the Front has stirred consternation among the mainstream parties by making important inroads in areas where voters have expressed fears about rising crime and an influx of foreigners.

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All Blacks Storm Past England Into Rugby Cup Final

New Zealand's Jeff Wilson being tackled by Tony Underwood of England in their Rugby World Cup semifinal on Sunday in Cape Town. With four tries, Jonah Lomu led the All Blacks to a 45-29 victory and a place in the final against South Africa. Page 17.

Russians Halt War In Chechnya to Gain Release of Hostages

G-7 Talks Show Limits of Power

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — On a range of issues stretching from the wars in Bosnia and Chechnya to the turbulence in global currency markets, the summit meeting that just ended was a lesson in the limits of power of the world's seven leading industrial nations.

The exception was a fair degree of progress made in laying plans to protect the world financial system from another Mexi-

Chernomyrdin Sets Peace Talks

By Lee Hockstader
and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES, Russia — Stunned by the failure of two commando raids by elite federal troops, Prime Minister Victor S. Chernomyrdin of Russia ordered a ceasefire in Chechnya on Sunday and sent a high-level negotiation team there in an effort to win the release of hundreds of hostages being held in this Russian town by Chechen fighters.

The immediate ceasefire, the offer of safe passage for the gunmen back to Chechnya and high-level negotiations represented a total reversal of Russian policy in dealing with the hostage-takers and the six-month-old war in that breakaway region.

But the outcome of the negotiations, initiated in publicly televised telephone calls from Mr. Chernomyrdin to Shamil Basayev, leader of the Chechen fighters here, remained in doubt Sunday night after Mr. Basayev decided to put a hold on the deal until early Monday morning, according to the television news program Itogi.

[Mr. Basayev told Mr. Chernomyrdin that he was preparing to leave the hospital, where the hostages are being held, at 5 A.M., Reuters reported.]

[Local officials said Mr. Basayev had asked for six buses to take his gunmen, some hostages and a group of parliamentary deputies to the southern Chechen town of Vedeno. The rebels also wanted a refrigerator truck to transport their dead.]

[Mr. Chernomyrdin and Mr. Basayev had agreed that all the captives would be released before the rebels were given transportation, but it seemed highly unlikely that the Chechen commander would want to leave without some hostages.]

Nonetheless, the government was moving swiftly to demonstrate that it was serious about finding a peaceful resolution to

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Serbs Free Last Captives As UN Agrees to Demands

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Having successfully used terror to secure virtually all their demands, the Bosnian Serbs on Sunday released a last batch of 26 United Nations peacekeepers taken hostage more than three weeks ago.

Apparently in exchange, the United Nations released four Serbs captured May 27 after a battle with French peacekeepers in central Sarajevo. Their release was the final condition set by Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbs' leader, for freeing all the United Nations hostages.

At the same time, the United Nations force here was allowed to withdraw 91 peacekeepers from weapons-collection sites around Sarajevo where they had been surrounded by the Serbs since May 26. This withdrawal constituted the formal collapse of the combined effort by NATO and the United Nations to police or remove heavy weapons from the Sarajevo area.

"The policy of weapons-collection points has now been abandoned," said Chris Gueess, a United Nations spokesman in Zagreb, referring to the 10 sites established by a NATO ultimatum in February 1994 for the collection of tanks, artillery and big guns within 20 kilometers (12 miles) of Sarajevo.

The NATO ultimatum last year, initially successful in stopping the shelling of Sarajevo, amounted to one of the few, fleeting moments in the 38-month Bosnian war when Western governments accomplished something positive for this beleaguered city. Its unraveling underscores the undignified plight of international efforts to stop or slow the devastation of Bosnia.

That devastation, continuously marked by the use of terror as a weapon of war, resumed Sunday when a Bosnian Serb shell slammed into the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja, killing seven people and wounding 10. The dead were mostly old people waiting in line for water. This encircled city has been without water, gas and electricity.

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Pentagon's Call for Nuclear Testing Splits Clinton Team

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Some senior Defense Department officials have proposed to renew U.S. underground nuclear tests for the first time since 1992 at levels equivalent to hundreds of tons of TNT, provoking an intense debate inside the Clinton administration, U.S. officials said last week.

The proposal arises out of Pentagon concern that the world will soon agree to ban all nuclear tests, halting forever the 47-year U.S. practice of setting off experimental blasts to test the reliability of existing nuclear arms and develop new models of these powerful weapons.

Officials at the Energy Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency are fighting the plan, with support

from independent arms control experts. The critics say it makes a mockery of Washington's pledge at the United Nations last month to support completion of a comprehensive test ban by 1996.

Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Secretary of Energy Hazel R. O'Leary and other top officials are to discuss the issue at a White House meeting this week, several sources said. But a decision is likely to be postponed until the plan is examined more carefully, they said.

A report by the JASONs, a group of physicists who advise the government on military matters, is due by the end of July. Some officials have also advised holding up a decision until the international furor provoked by France's recent decision to conduct a few more nuclear tests over the next year dies down.

Word of the Defense proposal has

stirred concern among foreign diplomats, who last month negotiated the extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which calls on nonnuclear weapons states to forswear acquisition of such arms in exchange for a policy of restraint by the five declared nuclear powers.

The Sri Lankan ambassador, Jayantha Dhanapala, who presided over the conference on the nuclear pact, said at a disarmament conference in Japan last week that there has been "disturbing reports of a Threshold Test Ban Treaty being foisted on us in the guise" of a comprehensive ban. This would allow nuclear blasts below an agreed level.

Mr. Dhanapala said that if such a proposal was put forward by one of the nuclear powers, it would confirm widely held suspicions among nonnuclear states that political expediency lay behind the promise of such a ban.

The internal U.S. dispute originates in President Bill Clinton's decision to endorse the speedy completion of a test ban in a January memorandum that included highly ambiguous language outlining U.S. nuclear policy. His memo said that the comprehensive test ban treaty "must not prohibit activities required to maintain the safety and reliability of our nuclear stockpile."

Senior Pentagon officials have cited this passage as justification for inserting a loophole in the test ban treaty allowing nuclear blasts to be conducted by the five declared nuclear powers, which also include Britain, Russia and China, in addition to France. Under one variant, such tests could continue only for a decade.

The stated purpose would be to ensure that existing nuclear arms have not become obsolete.

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After an Epoch of Nagging, Christo Wraps Reichstag

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Nearly a quarter-century after he first sought permission to swaddle Germany's most controversial building in fabric, the American wrapmaster Christo finally began to convert his vision into art over the weekend as a team of stevedores began trussing up the Berlin Reichstag with a million square feet of silver cloth and nine miles of blue rope.

The first of 70 veils of woven polypropylene spilled down an inner courtyard Saturday while Christo's legions swarmed over the once and future German Parliament building, tugging, tucking and wrapping away. But work was short-lived on

Sunday, as high winds forced the wrapping to stop.

Enveloping the entire building was expected to take four days, but now it may take longer.

The technical director, Wolfgang Volz, said Sunday: "We have been warned that winds may reach a speed of up to 60 kilometers an hour, which means we will not be able to work. We should be able to go ahead tomorrow."

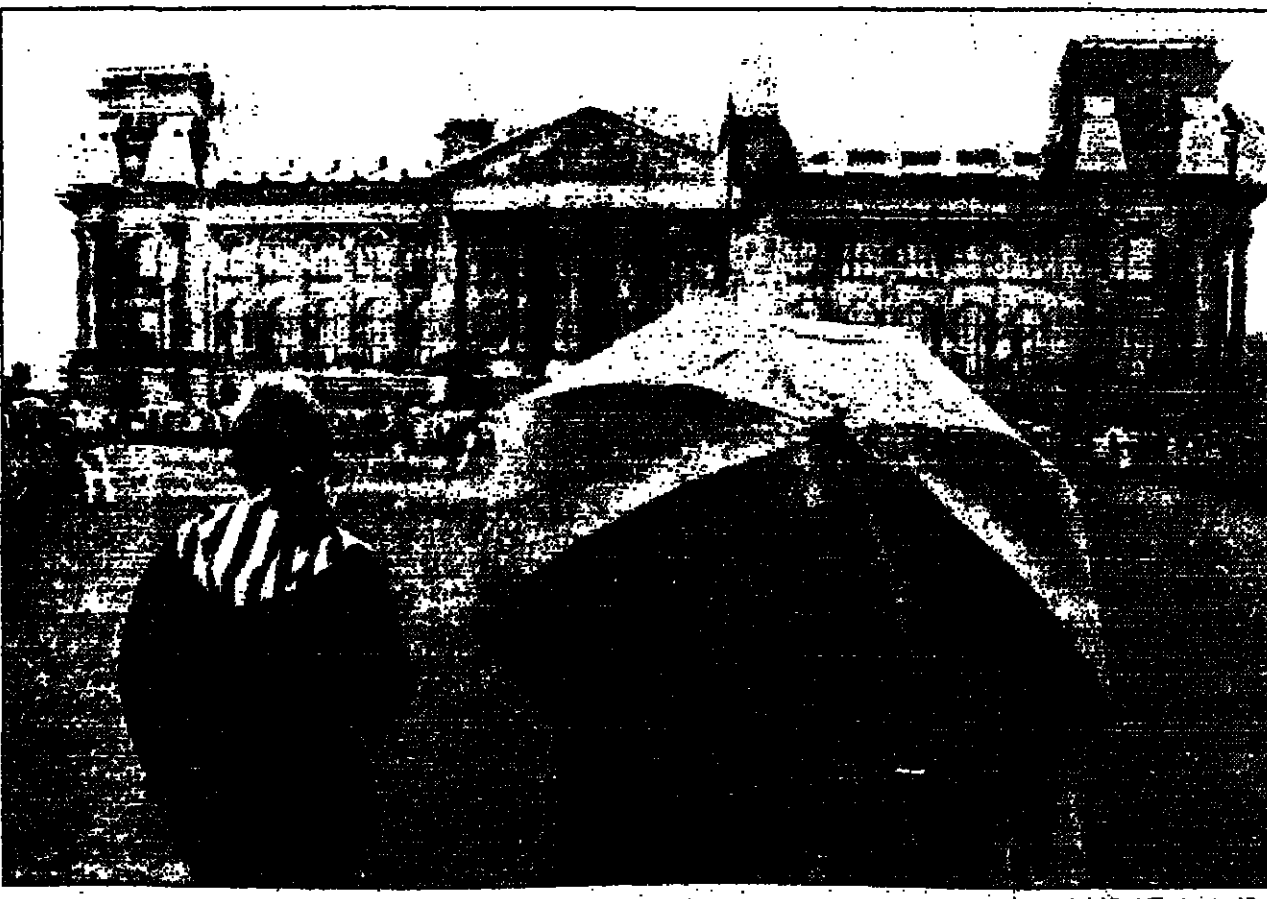
The "Wrapped Reichstag" has long had this town atwitter with anticipation — Berlin schoolchildren have been wrapping everything from pencils to classrooms — and a sizable crowd swarmed around the project Saturday, gawking and opining.

Would-be critics predict the finished product, to be on display for two weeks, will resemble a vast space ship, a silver lame sculpture or, less generously, a diapered hatbox.

"You have so much empty space between the fabric and the building, and that empty space will be filled with the wind," Christo said in an interview. "The wind will make the Reichstag like a living object, like it's breathing."

Whatever the project's aesthetic appeal, it may not prove to be the tourist magnet predicted last winter by Berlin city offi-

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Berliners standing in front of the Reichstag on Sunday. High winds and rain postponed the artist's wrapping project.

AGENDA

Explosion Kills 12 At Belgian Frontier

BRUSSELS (AP) — An explosion at a Belgian service station near the German border killed at least 12 people Sunday and authorities feared more casualties after an adjacent restaurant collapsed on customers.

A police official said the explosion at a Fina station in Eynatten was believed to be accidental. He feared the death toll could reach 20 in all.

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Conservatives Resurgent / Deng Too Old for Last Round?

Industrial Reform Is Under Assault in China

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

SHENYANG, China — The last great task of Deng Xiaoping's era of economic reform, the restructuring and privatizing of China's huge state-owned industrial sector, is under assault just as he appears to be too infirm to respond.

Since consolidating power in 1978, Mr. Deng, now 90, has supervised each phase of economic liberalization, ending agricultural communes and creating "special economic zones" as experiments in capitalism.

In doing so, he laid the foundation for the "socialist market economy" that became national policy in October 1992 and has accounted for the tenfold increase in China's gross national product from 1978 to 1994.

The greatest remaining challenge near the end of his life has been transforming the state industrial sector. Eighteen months ago, the Communist Party mapped out a blueprint for overhauling 14,000 of China's largest state-owned industrial enterprises by the end of the century. Now, as Mr. Deng's health and influence as China's paramount leader have slipped, almost no progress has been made while conservative ideologues in the party leadership appear to be reversing the strategy.

Many Chinese and Western economists say the overall economic success or failure of China in the coming years will turn on its ability to transform its state-owned industrial sector from a debt-ridden burden into an engine of growth.

Failure to do this, many experts say, could undermine the ability of China to pay its debts and sustain its population of 1.2 billion.

MR. DENG had endorsed the 1993 plan to put China's industrial leviathans on the same footing as Western corporations, responsible only to shareholders — not the party — and the demands of the market.

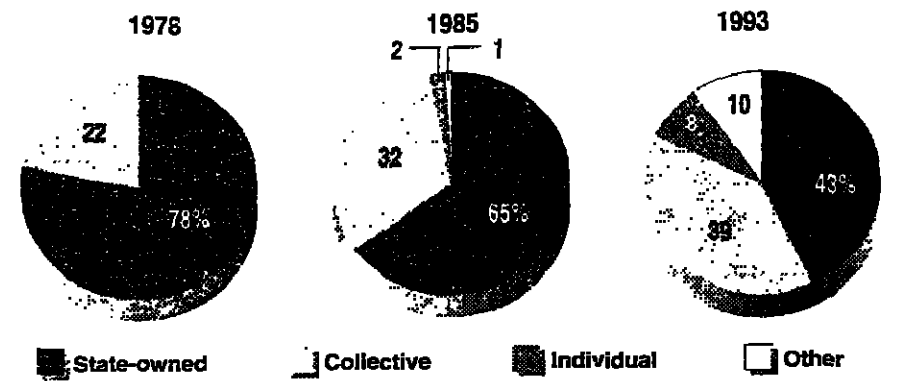
But allowing bankruptcies in money-losing large industries designated by the provincial authorities early in 1994 has been postponed, and "corporatization" has disappeared from the official vocabulary.

The reason, many Chinese and Western economists say, is that this last stage of reform

A CLOSER LOOK

Industry in Transition

Since 1978, state-owned industries have accounted for a declining proportion of China's gross industrial output. Deng Xiaoping's program to privatize the state industrial sector is running into resistance.



will take an enormous amount of political will to manage the social upheaval caused by large-scale factory closings.

What's more, an assault on the state sector threatens the source of much of the Communist Party's power. Party cadres dominate the management of state industries.

And tax revenues from state factories sustain the central government and the party in Beijing, providing 65 percent of national tax revenues.

The party's political identity is at stake.

"What we are engaging in is socialism, and our final goal is to achieve communism," Song Ping huffed in a commentary in People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper. Mr. Song, a 78-year-old conservative party elder, asserted that Mr. Deng's reforms had led to "erosion by the corrupt thinking of capitalism."

Some fear that a strong conservative backlash could stifle — or even roll back — the trend toward more market-based decision making in the management of state-owned

factories, where ad hoc money-making strategies and product innovations have demonstrated that a capitalist spirit has taken root within the old system.

In a rare public admonishment to senior Chinese leaders, the U.S. ambassador, J. Stapleton Roy, warned that "the adverse consequences of delaying fundamental reform" in state industries "and not making a stronger commitment to the market would be felt most strongly in the first part of the next century and could jeopardize China's hopes for sharing in the general rise in East Asia's prosperity in the first decades of the next century."

Here in Shenyang and all along the industrial spine of northeastern China, hundreds of thousands of workers have been sent home from state-owned industries whose products are uncompetitive. The euphemism for these layoffs is "taking a long vacation" — without pay.

"Some workers tried to set a statue of Mao Zedong on fire with gasoline," said Xu Ping, 30, an industrial engineer. "That's how angry

they were. People with families are seeing their livelihoods disappear and they are asking, 'What kind of workers' state is this?'

The answer seems to be that it is a state in transition — "poised awkwardly," as Mr. Roy put it recently — between a Marxist centrally planned economy and the "socialist market economy" that Mr. Deng set as a goal.

Where Mr. Deng emphasized the need to take risks with the economy, his designated successor, President Jiang Zemin, has adopted the language of the Deng reforms but carries out the tactics of delay and deferral.

MR. JIANG, a consensus builder, now speaks mostly about the need to maintain social stability and bring down the inflation rate, which last fall reached the highest level since the Communists took power in 1949. It has declined somewhat, but remains alarmingly high.

Breaking up China's state sector carries with it great risks at a time when China's social safety net is largely undeveloped.

China's leaders have looked at the "shock therapy" in Russia and pronounced it a dangerous failure, although many economists argue that Beijing could afford to move aggressively against the state sector.

The reason is that the Chinese economy is booming, with annual growth over 10 percent, on the strength of the performance by nonstate companies and foreign joint ventures.

"China cannot afford to slacken the pace of reform," Harry G. Broadman, a World Bank economist, said in a study. Loss of momentum, he said, could undermine China's "ability to maintain growth."

"Efforts must be made to improve the vitality of the state-owned enterprises by way of deepening the reforms and building up their new superiority," Mr. Jiang said recently, echoing the conservative line.

Mr. Jiang's new emphasis, and that of his economic advisers, is on improving management.

The party's strategy is now based on the tenuous proposition that foreign investors would be interested in collaborating with Communist Party bosses to bring modern technology and management techniques to China's state industries.

Its Riches Wasted, Congo Awakens To Wealth of Debt

By Howard W. French
New York Times Service

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo —

The sandy streets of this river-side capital are just as sleepy as they were 15 years ago, but with more potholes and fewer cars.

Other than a new building here and there, and bullet holes that scar buildings, little jars the memories of a returning visitor.

In most African countries, with their failing economies and booming populations, a rundown capital would not be surprising — indeed, it would be expected. But Congo had been considered a special case.

Brazzaville was the administrative capital of France's Equatorial African empire. It has long boasted some of Africa's best schools and has a literacy rate to rival that of many developed countries.

For Congolese, the discovery of huge offshore oil fields shortly after independence in 1960 seemed to presage a future of nearly limitless promise.

Instead, years of corrupt Marxist leadership and a bloody democratic transition marked by urban ethnic warfare have left Congolese bitter and impoverished.

Though Congo has long been a magnet for young intellectuals in the region, many of its brightest youths have fled.

The oilfields have fulfilled their promise, earning nearly a billion dollars annually on oil exports for a population of scarcely 2 million.

But Congolese are waking up to find that their oilfields are nearing depletion, that the money has not improved the lives of most and that their country is so deeply in debt from borrowing against future oil earnings that it is unable to get credit.

"They are dreadfully mortgaged," said a Western diplomat. "They have been producing 150,000 barrels a day for 10 years, and there is nothing to show for it but a \$4 billion debt."

Congolese say their story is one of disastrous waste of an embarrassment of riches. After independence, the country had French-inspired leftist governments for several years.

It formally became a Marxist one-party state in 1970, a little more than a year after power was seized by Captain Marien Ngouabi, a young paratrooper commander, the first of several leftists from the north who would rule the country for the next two decades.

The country was briefly a model of austere communism. But with the rapid expansion of the oil industry in the early 1970s, stakes got higher. Mr. Ngouabi was assassinated in 1977, leading to a takeover by Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Although he was adept at the rhetoric of dialectical Marxism and a close friend of the So-

viets, he favored sharply cut suits over uniforms. He soon came to be known as a "Cardinal Communist" for his taste in French finery.

For some, these tastes were revealing portents of what was to come. While allowing Eastern-bloc powers to look after national security matters, diplomats say, Mr. Sassou-Nguesso handed over the oil industry to the French company Elf, failing to drive a hard bargain for revenues.

In exchange, he was made a rich man and enjoyed the diplomatic favors of Paris.

In 1991 anemic oil markets caused a near-collapse of the economy. Then, in one of the remarkable episodes of Africa's movement toward democracy, Mr. Sassou-Nguesso acknowledged at a national conference that he had enriched himself and relinquished power. He kept his money and still lives in the country.

The borrowed money had been used for a few prestige projects and had been siphoned off in corruption. Mr. Sassou-Nguesso, in an effort to hold onto power as his popularity faded, nearly doubled the size of the civil service, to more than 80,000, and sharply increased salaries.

Congolese agriculture has declined starkly as a result of failed socialist-era investments and urban migration.

Congo has begun a tentative diversification of its oil relationships, bringing in Occidental Petroleum and other partners to market oil and develop untapped reserves.

Democratic elections in 1992 produced the first southern president since the 1960s, Pascal Lissouba. But accusations of betrayal caused electoral alliances to fray and led to a little-remembered tribal war.

In Congo's tangled politics, the worst tensions have been between closely related southern ethnic groups.

"People were saying the northerners are out, it is our turn to have the most money, the prettiest mistresses and the nicest cars," said Emmanuel Dongala, one of Congo's best-known authors. "Next thing you know, political parties were dissolving to the lowest common denominator, the ethnic group, and southerners were killing each other."

The worst episode was in Brazzaville last year, when government forces moved against the working-class neighborhood of Baongo, the stronghold of one party in the southern conflict, shelling the area. Diplomats estimate that more than 1,000 died.

"We have lived through humiliating scenes of political violence that are the pure product of hatred," said Bernard Koleslas, a Baongo leader. "By now we can all agree that we have served as an example of human folly."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Italy Orders Suspension of Strikes

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian government has ordered a weeklong suspension of transportation strikes to prevent a stoppage by Alitalia pilots and a rail dispute from paralyzing the country.

The order, banning strikes in the sector until midnight on June 24, was issued Saturday night. Unions called off a 24-hour strike, allowing state railroad to run regular services on Sunday. But seamen warned that ferry services would be hit by stoppages in the next few days.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Algeria, Argentina, Bermuda, Colombia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macao, Uruguay, Venezuela.
WEDNESDAY: Togo.
THURSDAY: Croatia, Switzerland.
FRIDAY: Canada, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Sweden, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco, Vatican City, Malta, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Russia, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco, Vatican City, Malta, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Russia, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San 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THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

Fund Raising, Republican Style

WASHINGTON — As Republicans intensify the drive to cement their majority in Congress, lawmakers are putting the squeeze on potential donors with a raw aggressiveness unusual even by Washington standards. Several lobbyists said they were stunned by the direct nature of a solicitation they received from Representative Thomas D. DeLay of Texas, the House majority whip.

His letter was mailed to every political action committee that contributed to the losing re-election bid last year of Mike Kreidler, a Washington Democrat. The warning: Contribute to the Republican winner, Representative Randy Tate — and move fast.

"I understand you supported Randy Tate's opponent, Mike Kreidler, with a total contribution of \$500 during the 1993-1994 campaign cycle," Mr. DeLay said in one letter. "While I was surprised to see you oppose Randy Tate, you now have the opportunity to work toward a positive future relationship."

Mr. DeLay did not stop there. Not only did he urge donors to change their ways and give to a Republican, he strongly suggested more than once that the political action committees start writing checks immediately — so Mr. Tate could put the money to best use.

The letter is the latest example of an all-out effort by Republicans to keep control of Congress by moving quickly to convince political action committees and other special interests to demonstrate their loyalty. (NYT)

House Swats Down Army Museum

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have delivered a fiscal rebuke to the U.S. Army, voting overwhelmingly against providing \$14 million for a museum in Northern Virginia that was a top priority of the service.

The vote came on an amendment to the 1996 appropriations bill for military construction, which was defeated, 261 to 137. A total of 154 Republicans voted to withhold the money, and only 66 sided with the army. The appropriations committee had recommended giving the army \$14 million of the \$17 million it requested to acquire a future site for the museum on property owned by Marriott Corp.

The outcome suggested that the \$10.7 billion military construction measure could face trouble when debate on it continues this week. The appropriation is \$2 billion above this year's and exceeds the president's budget request by \$500 million. (WFP)

Speaker to Debate on MTV Special

NEW YORK — If he is lucky, no one will ask him what type of underwear he wears. But Newt Gingrich will risk questions of that sort and some of the political variety when he appears on a half-hour MTV news special, "Newt: Raw," on July 13.

Mr. Gingrich and five or six people in their 20s will discuss issues from the Republicans' political agenda to national service, education and the minimum wage. "We asked Newt Gingrich to take part in this program as part of our ongoing efforts to give young people a voice in the political process," said Judy McGrath, president of MTV.

Mr. Gingrich follows in the footsteps of President Bill Clinton, who faced a live MTV audience in June 1992. Mr. Clinton responded to various questions about his administration, as well as to the query, "Do you wear boxers or briefs?" (NYT)

Plunging Into the Campaign Swirl

WASHINGTON — One is a 45-year-old West Point graduate. Another is a 20-year-old college sophomore. A third is a White House veteran at 25 who wants to go back. What they have in common is that they are working in their first presidential campaigns.

They say they cannot understand why others turn up their noses at the hard work and sharp elbows that the competition for high office involves. Andrea Mack, 22, who is coordinating volunteers for Senator Bob Dole, said: "People have the mistaken idea that politics is a closed circle. But those who try it find it is something they love."

For some of the novices, the motivation is ideology. Erin Ann McBride, 20, of Oakland, Virginia, who organizes fund-raisers for Patrick J. Buchanan, the conservative commentator, was taken to her first political rally by her father when she was 2. She was an intern in a congressional office when in high school. But what caused her to drop out of Brigham Young University in May, at least temporarily, and go to work for Mr. Buchanan was her faith in his ideas.

"If you didn't believe in pro-life, pro-family, anti-NAFTA and anti-GATT policies, you wouldn't be for Pat Buchanan," she said. "I know he won't change his views. That's why I'm here."

Similar motivation drives David Peikin, 23, of Bethesda, Maryland. He is an assistant press secretary for Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania. He was working as a researcher at a public relations firm when the job opened up. "I've always admired Senator Specter's stand," he said. "He does a great job on abortion," where Mr. Specter has been on the side of abortion rights, "and in keeping the extreme forces in the Republican Party in check." (WFP)

Quote / Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, referring to the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in telling blacks the best way to overcome racism: "The most rapid way to eliminate prejudice is to acquire success. No one minds if Colin Powell moves in next door." (AP)

'Disaster' of O. J. Simpson and the Gloves

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After tugging and squeezing and grinning, O. J. Simpson finally got his hands into the infamous bloodstained leather gloves. But if the jury ultimately concludes after all that they did not fit him, the prosecutors may have decisively undermined what could have been their most powerful piece of incriminating evidence.

In hindsight, lawyers, legal scholars and other experts say, the prosecutors' move last week in getting Mr. Simpson to squeeze into the gloves, which they say he wore in killing Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, was a horrible misstep, a blunder so grave and damaging to the state's case that it may never recover.

"The jurors seeing that the gloves didn't fit O. J. Simpson changes everything," said Peter Arenella, a criminal-law professor at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"This takes away the momentum of the coroner's emotional testimony," Mr. Arenella said, and will force the prosecutors to try to regain that momentum by seeking to introduce, earlier than they had planned, additional evidence of domestic violence in the Simpson household.

"And it eliminates the need for O. J. Simpson to testify."

Mr. Arenella continued, "In effect, he's already done it."

Gigi Gordon, a Santa Monica criminal-defense lawyer, said the prosecution's tactic had violated a trial lawyer's cardinal rule: Never elicit evidence whose outcome is unknown in advance.

"This was an unmitigated disaster," Ms. Gordon said. As a result of the striking courtroom demonstration, Ms.

Gordon said, "there's a national debate now on whether that glove fit him."

"And the same debate is going to continue in the jury room," she said. "As a prosecutor, you don't want a debate, you want an edict."

One of Ms. Gordon's colleagues in the local defense bar, Karen Ackerson, agreed. "The jury stopped listening once

O. J. couldn't put the gloves on."

And Linda Meza, a psychologist and jury consultant in San Bernardino, said: "I've never seen a blunder like this. It's a clear example of how a clear, concrete demonstration prevails on jurors. It was clearly more salient than hours and hours of DNA testimony."

Not everyone thought the demonstration so damaging that it would necessarily imperil the prosecution's case.

"We can't assess yet what this is likely to mean, because we are in the middle of the story," said Erwin Chemerinsky, a criminal-law professor at the University of Southern California. "I've seen many experts say this is a pivotal moment. But the prosecution is likely to revisit this issue later, and we'll have to wait until then."

But most trial lawyers and other experts said the prosecution had committed a blunder, and some attributed it to simple incompetence.

"They have 25 lawyers on the case," said Barry Tarlow, a Los Angeles criminal-defense lawyer. "You would think that one of them, with hands roughly the size of Mr. Simpson's, would think of trying the glove on first. A first-year lawyer would have known to do an experiment before trying this in front of the jury."

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As often as possible, usually before a nearly empty chamber in the early morning or late evening, Rick Santorum takes the Senate floor with a chart reading "Where's Bill?" — and sends Democrats into a collective rage.

The freshman Pennsylvania senator's defiant use of President Bill Clinton's first name is an attack on one of the decorum-conscious Senate's unwritten taboos, aimed at barring any words that might be construed as expressions of disrespect.

It has also stirred a behind-the-scenes debate among senators over what one called "the proper manners for a revolution."

Mr. Santorum's critics, Democrats all, say his conduct is an example of the coarsening of political discourse in the United States, a coarsening that

was reflected in the take-no-prisoners tone of last November's campaign and is exemplified now in the brash rhetoric of many new Republican lawmakers, especially in the House.

Mr. Santorum and his allies deny there is anything disrespectful about using the president's first name, but contend that provocative language is essential to producing the radical change the voters wanted when they overthrew the established Democratic order last year.

"Sometimes you have to speak up to drive a point home," Mr. Santorum said, adding: "After all, you wouldn't be writing this article if I came to the floor every day and asked, 'Where's Mr. Clinton?'"

Shocking as it has been to some of his Senate colleagues, Mr. Santorum's brash behavior should come as no surprise.

Barely into his 30s when he was elected to the House from a heavily

Democratic district in 1990, Mr. Santorum was drawn to his speaker, Newt Gingrich, who was then the Republican whip. He became a high-profile member of the "Gang of Seven" freshmen who helped make the House bank scandal a household term, contributing to the retirement or defeat of dozens of members.

Last year he took on Senator Harris Wofford, whose election three years before had helped put health care reform on the national agenda. But the political tide had taken a sharp right turn, and Mr. Santorum trounced Mr. Wofford by painting him as an out-of-date liberal and railing against big government and high taxes.

Bringing to the Senate the same kind of confrontational conservatism that had marked his brief House career, Mr. Santorum quickly earned a reputation as the most combative member of a highly combative class of 11 freshman Republicans.

The Senate's youngest member, at

37, he has been chastised repeatedly by Democrats, but such criticism seems only to invigorate him.

In his Clinton "vigils," as he calls them, Mr. Santorum has been trying to call attention to what he describes as the president's "lack of leadership" on balancing the budget. He uses a big blue and white chart — with gold numbers reflecting the days that have passed since Republicans on the Senate Budget Committee produced their plan — as a visual prop to dramatize his claim.

He was out on the floor with the chart minutes after Mr. Clinton unveiled his proposal to balance the budget, insisting that it would not do so.

Senate Democrats contend that Mr. Santorum's chart talk, repeated a dozen times over the past month, has called attention to little more than his "bad manners" and disrespectful language.

"I've been in the Senate 21 years," said Wendell H. Ford, the Democratic whip, "and this is the first time I've ever heard the president or first lady referred to by their first names — not Dick, not Jimmy, not Ronnie and not Bill. It's one of the complaints that people have generally about politics, about campaigns of dirt and mud. And it's even more distasteful when it's brought into the Senate chamber."

Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, said: "This is the kind of thing you hear in high school, not the United States Senate."

Republicans have declined to confront Mr. Santorum. But some have expressed their misgivings in private. "It's a question of manners," one said, but he asked not to be identified.

Senator James M. Jeffords, Republican of Vermont, however, did say of the approach of some of his more conservative colleagues: "I think it's silly and counterproductive, but it seems to turn them on."



GRIM FACE OFF — Christian Jensen weeping as he testifies at the trial in Miami of two men charged with murdering his wife, Barbara Jensen Meller, for her purse in 1993. She was one of several German tourists who were killed while visiting the city that year.

Virginia Says Yes to Buchanan

Conservative Writer Sees Straws in the Wind

By Peter Baker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Buchanan has rallied hundreds of supporters to claim victory in a straw poll of presidential candidates among Virginia Republicans that he hopes will give him momentum even as rivals dismiss it as meaningless.

In one of the largest rump voting sessions to date in the nascent battle for 1996 Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Buchanan, a conservative journalist, swamped the field by winning 59 percent of the 1,083 votes cast at a fund-raiser party conference Saturday in Tysons Corner. Each Republican who voted paid \$25.

Such contests rarely foretell the public's preferences, but they can be morale boosters for lagging campaigns and provide a barometer of sentiment among party activists.

The results also drive home the fact that conservatives are in firm control of the state Republican apparatus.

The Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, a moderate who is the front-runner in national polls, collected just 7 percent of the vote. More moderate figures, such as Governor Pete Wilson of California and Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, received less than 1 percent each and were hissed when they were mentioned.

David Johnson, executive director of the state party, said the vote reflects support for Mr. Buchanan but more importantly signals the direction favored by the party faithful.

"They want the party to stick to the issues that the grass roots are concerned about," he said, such as abortion and morality.

"They want the nominee, whoever it turns out to be, to be both a fiscal conservative and a social conservative."

Still, despite the relatively large turnout, the event underscored Virginia's nearly nonexistent role in presidential politics. Although once known as the "mother of presidents" because eight chief executives hailed from the state, Virginia in the modern era has been reduced to a small player.

Of the nine candidates, only Mr. Buchanan, Alan Keyes, who is a radio talk-show host, and a California congressman, Robert K. Dornan, showed up to address the group, while the rest concentrated on more strategic states, such as New Hampshire, Iowa and Florida. Virginia will not select delegates to the Republican National Convention until next May, long after the nomination battle is likely to have been settled.

"The bottom line is the primary is too doggone late," said Mark Merritt, communications director for a former education secretary, Lamar Alexander, who did not attend and finished last in the tally. "Everybody has to target your resources where it's going to do the most bang for the buck."

Mr. Keyes, who delivered one of his trademark fiery addresses to the crowd, finished second with 11 percent, followed by Senators Phil Gramm of Texas and Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, with 8 percent each. Mr. Dornan received 4 percent, and the rest got just a handful.

Governor George Allen and Attorney General James S. Gilmore 3d, who remain popular among many Republicans, have not chosen favorites so far.

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EUROPE

Sinn Fein Says Peace Talks 'Over,' but Britain Denies It

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DUBLIN — Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, formally broke off exploratory peace talks with Britain on Sunday, putting the brakes on a 10-month quest for a political settlement in Northern Ireland.

"Exploratory talks are now over — they're finished," the Sinn Fein strategist, Martin McGuinness, who is de facto No. 2 in the Irish republican party, said in a speech. "The continuation of that process now requires a new realism from the British government."

He roundly rejected Britain's demand that Sinn Fein's IRA guerrilla supporters start handing over their weapons as a condition for being invited to all-party talks aimed at ending the 25-year Northern Ireland conflict.

The British government, however, asserted Sunday that the exploratory talks with Sinn Fein were continuing. "We are still engaged in an exploratory dialogue, and we don't have any reason to believe they are not going to continue," a spokesman for the Northern Ireland minister said.

But they said frustration might boil over on the streets of Northern Ireland if the anniversary approached with little sign of Sinn Fein's being admitted to the talks.

Polish Jews Urge Walesa to Disown Remarks by Priest

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Several prominent Polish Jews have appealed to President Lech Walesa to disassociate himself from anti-Semitic remarks made last week by a Roman Catholic priest while the president sat in the congregation.

Mr. Walesa has declined to comment on a statement by the Reverend Henryk Jankowski during Mass that the "Star of David" is impaled in the swastika as well as the hammer and sickle.

He added: "Poles, bestir yourselves. We can no longer tolerate governments made up of people who have not declared whether they come from Moscow or from Israel."

The priest, who played an important role in the Solidarity movement in the 1980s and who usually officiates at the Sunday Mass the president attends in Gdansk, issued another declaration last Wednesday that further emphasized what he had said.

ments moved "anti-Semitism from the margins to the center of Polish politics," said Stanislaw Krajewski, a consultant here to the American Jewish Committee.

Mr. Krajewski appealed to Mr. Walesa to make a clear public statement condemning the priest's words. He also said the church hierarchy should make an official statement rather than the off-the-cuff apologies that senior clergy have made in response to reporters' questions.

The secretary of the Roman Catholic episcopate, Bishop Tadeusz Piatek, distanced the church from the sermon, saying it destroyed "long efforts" at good relations between the church and Judaism.

The silence from Mr. Walesa, who is preparing to run for a second term as president but whose popularity is at a record low, was more troubling, Mr. Krajewski said.

"It is late already — there is nothing from the president," said Mr. Krajewski, who is the Jewish co-chairman of the Polish Council of Christians and Jews. "The later he says something, the weaker it is."

After the priest's second statement, Mr. Walesa's spokesman, Leszek Spalinski, declined to comment.



Greenpeace helicopter dropping a relief crew member in the North Sea, where group's vessel was in a stand-off with Shell.

Britain Backs Shell's Plan to Sink Oil Rig

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Shell U.K. faced increased pressure Sunday over its decision to scuttle an old oil rig off the western coast of Scotland, but the British government fought back on behalf of the oil company.

A flotilla towing the Brent Spar headed through stormy seas to a site off the Hebrides where Shell intends to sink it.

The environmental group Greenpeace said the rig still carried the same amount of oil as a small tanker and might also contain chemical waste that could leak out and pollute the sea. Shell denied that and con-

tends that sinking the rig is the best way to get rid of it. Clinging to the rig were two Greenpeace activists. On Saturday, a Greenpeace helicopter had to dodge water jets fired from nearby ships to drop them.

"They're prepared to go down with the Brent Spar," a Greenpeace spokeswoman said. She said the oil company's attempt to prevent the helicopter from approaching the rig was an "outrage." "It appears the water cannon were not just forming a protective curtain," she said, "but were trained on the helicopter as it flew around the Spar."

Despite Greenpeace's efforts, Shell U.K. was pressing ahead with its plan to sink the 65,000-ton installation in a seabed trench 2.4 kilometers (1.5 miles) deep in international waters, 240 kilometers west of the Outer Hebrides.

The British government has supported Shell's decision. On Sunday, the environment minister, Tim Eggar, clashed with Chris Rose of Greenpeace on a BBC-TV talk show. "We have come to the conclusion that the best thing is to sink it in about a mile and a half of deep water," Mr. Eggar said.

He said Greenpeace's demand that the rig be taken apart on land would be even more dangerous, and accused Greenpeace of "grossly exaggerating the problem."

Q & A: To Veterans of '50s Beat Movement, 'It's Still Going On'

In the 1950s, Lawrence Ferlinghetti founded the City Lights bookshop in San Francisco, which became the meeting place for the beat writers and political activists of the 1950s and 1960s. In Florence to participate in a beat revival at the Teatro Studio of Scandicci, he talked with Ken Schulman.

Q. Critics and scholars have grouped all of the beat writers together into a single unit. Did you perceive of yourselves as a movement?

A. Allen Ginsberg did. Without Allen there wouldn't have been any beat movement. Not only is he a genius poet, but he is a genius publicist. From the very beginning, he knew exactly what would happen. And he was also smart enough to document it in his photography.

Actually, I wasn't one of the original beat group. When they were horsing around at Columbia University

and Times Square, I was in Paris living with a French family and working on a doctorate.

Q. If the beats were in fact a movement, what were they moving against?

A. These were the McCarthy years, you know. It was a little like the situation today. Poetry was very academic and hermetic. Poetry Chicago was the leading poetry journal, and that was pretty tame. When the beats came along, there was a whole new ball game. It was sort of like when rock hit the music scene in the 1960s. Cool jazz went right out the window.

Q. Was it only a literary movement?

A. There was definitely a political basis. Allen came out of a Jewish radical leftist background. And the beats in general were articulating for the first time what became the main themes of the hippie counterculture in the 1960s. The first ecological consciousness, the first anti-war paci-

fism. And the first use of psychedelic drugs to enlarge consciousness.

Q. What was the failure of the movement?

A. Who said it failed? It's still going on. There are beat revivals all over the world. And except for Kerouac, all of us are still around, and still writing. We didn't become the legislators of the world, if that's what you mean.

Q. But wasn't there a bit of naïveté in the movement, in the belief that you could change the world?

A. I don't think that anyone was all that worried about trying to change the world. The beats were more intent on making out than in changing the world. And as I wrote in one of my poems, they made out of madness a hundred years of beatitude.

There is a big rejuvenation of the beats in academic circles these days. But everything is done so seriously and self-consciously. This wasn't a movement of academics. But the academics have not gotten hold of it, and it has become way too heavy.

Q. Was it easier to take sides in the 1950s and 1960s than it is today?

A. Definitely. In 1955, Life magazine wrote that the beats were the only rebellion around. Well you could say that this is still the case. If you look at American writing or American painting today, you don't find rebellion. How long has it been since a major American writer said anything of great importance from a dissenting point of view. I don't hear them saying anything.

Q. What could they say? What causes could they rally around?

A. Cyberspace and computers, for one. The new cold war is the war against the electronic revolution. They could draw a line between the human and the nonhuman. The computer revolution is just now being questioned by a lot of intellectuals who were originally hooked on computers.

Virtual reality creates a pretty sticky quality of life. If Dante were around today, he would probably in-

vent a 10th circle of hell that is paved with television monitors and computer screens.

Q. Is there no one examining these themes in the arts?

A. There are a few dissenters. Rap poets and singers. Performance poetry. They are working in the same dissident tradition that the beats worked in. There is still a protest against the dominant consumer culture. Only today I find them far more alienated than we ever were. Everything has to be politically correct today. But there doesn't seem to be any real commitment out there.

Q. Was there in the 1960s?

A. People went to jail back then. And not just young people. I spent 19 days in the can. The problem was that the counterculture was ingested into the middle class. All of the symbols, the music, the posters, the style of dress, they were absorbed by the system. This is the enormous capacity of the consumer society to ingest its most dissident elements.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Moroccan-EU Fish Talks 'Frozen'

RABAT, Morocco — Negotiations to renew a fishing treaty between the European Union and Morocco were "frozen" over the weekend as the EU's fishing chief ended talks in Morocco without making any progress on setting a date for further discussions.

"The two sides' positions are still too far apart, and it has been judged that conditions don't exist to set a date for a new round of negotiations," said the EU fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino. However, although the situation was frozen, she said, "The doors are not closed."

Miss Bonino met with Fisheries Minister Mustafa Sahel and Prime Minister Abdellatif Filali during her two-day visit in an attempt to set a date for a sixth round to negotiate EU fishing in Moroccan waters. (AP)

Belgian Parties Agree on Program

BRUSSELS — The two Christian Democrat and two Socialist parties in Belgium's outgoing coalition agreed on a program Sunday that will form the basis for their next government.

"The negotiations are finished, there is a definitive agreement on a final version of the text," a spokeswoman for Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said. Mr. Dehaene headed the team that negotiated the new center-left government following last month's general election and is poised to become prime minister again.

The four parties — the Flemish Christian Democrats, Flemish Socialists, the French-speaking Christian Democrats and French-speaking Socialists — agreed in principle on Saturday to form a new government. Details of the planned government program were not available, but an earlier version made public said the fight against unemployment would be the "absolute priority." (Reuters)

Spain Jails Ex-Intelligence Aide

MADRID — A former senior military intelligence official was jailed Sunday as the prime suspect in a scandal over electronic eavesdropping that has caused a national outcry against the government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Military police arrested Juan Alberto Perote, the former clandestine operations chief of the CESID intelligence service, at his home outside Madrid before dawn Sunday on charges of revealing state secrets.

Government officials pointed last week to Mr. Perote as the person most likely responsible for leaking CESID's recordings of telephone conversations of some of Spain's best-known figures, including King Juan Carlos I and the Real Madrid soccer team president, Ramon Mendoza. Mr. Perote, in an interview published Sunday by the conservative daily ABC, denied having leaked the recordings and said his superiors never gave orders to monitor the king's calls. (AP)

Major's Hold on Power Questioned

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major returned from a Group of Seven summit meeting in Canada on Sunday to find his Conservative Party more openly rebellious than ever, heightening speculation about whether he can cling to power.

The party's "Euro-skeptic" faction, unhappy at Mr. Major's policies toward the European Union and plans for a single European currency, renewed their insurrection, while a cabinet minister joined the ranks of those who would replace him. Mr. Major acknowledged his problem as he left the G-7 summit meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia. "If anybody wishes to challenge for leadership of the Tory Party, there is a constitutional procedure for doing so. We will wait and see whether they do," he said.

Britain's Sunday newspapers carried front-page speculation about how much longer Mr. Major could stay in power. The Sunday Times said in an editorial that Mr. Major should ask to advance the date of the party's annual leadership election from November to next month. "If the government is to survive he must restore his authority fast," it said. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

PARIS: EU-Japan meeting, which will be attended by the European Commission president, Jacques Santer, and the external trade commissioner, Leon Brittan.

LUXEMBOURG: Council of transport ministers due to study the "open skies" agreement concluded by several member states with the United States.

BRUSSELS: Council of agriculture ministers will examine the effect of currency fluctuations on integrated agriculture markets.

LISBON: The fisheries commissioner, Emma Bonino, will meet President Mario Soares of Portugal and the Portuguese minister of the sea, Antonio Duarte Silva.

SAO PAULO: The external relations commissioner, Manuel Marin, will participate in a forum on EU relations with Latin American common market Mercosur, which links Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Charles and Diana Reported To Agree Not to Divorce

LONDON — A British newspaper reported Sunday that Princess Diana and her estranged husband Prince Charles had agreed not to divorce for the sake of their children.

The Sunday Express, quoting "royal insiders," said the agreement would allow Diana to be crowned queen when Charles takes the throne.

"One cannot yet talk in terms of a total reconciliation — there is a very long distance to travel before that can be achieved," one senior adviser was quoted by the newspaper as saying. "But there has certainly been a very definite change of attitude on both sides."

But a Buckingham Palace spokesman said: "This is no more than speculation."

Prince Charles and Princess Diana officially separated in December 1992, 11 years after their wedding in London's St. Paul's Cathedral.

Airborne Pollen Heralds Big Year in Morocco — for Marijuana

By Marlies Simons
New York Times Service

MADRID — Scientists sampling the air in southern Spain the other day came across a surprising event, a great stream of marijuana pollen coming off the Mediterranean waters, carried by a warm southern wind.

The pollen, though invisible to the naked eye, was measured along a 400-kilometer (250-mile) stretch of the Spanish coast, from Estepona to Cartagena, and it reached more than 160 kilometers inland, beyond Cordoba.

"This is exceptional," said Eugenio Dominguez, coordinator of Spain's Network for Aerobiology, which detected the particles. "We've never measured marijuana pollen in so many places."

Researchers soon established that the tiny grains appearing in their microscopes were barbed, like a likely bumper crop of marijuana in Morocco, to the south. At this time of the year, they said, the great marijuana plantations are in flower along the north coast between Tangiers and the Algerian border.

"No, you don't get high

breathing this," Mr. Dominguez said by telephone from Cordoba, where he is a biology professor. "We'd all be very cheerful by now, but the pollen does not contain the narcotic compound."

The wafts of pollen are also a reminder of a reality that many European officials have preferred to overlook: that Morocco is the largest supplier of marijuana to Europe and one of the world's leading hashish producers. Most of the country's marijuana crop is converted to hashish, its resin concentrate.

Because of Europe's huge appetite for the thin-leafed plant, Moroccan farmers have multiplied their crop tenfold in the last two decades.

In public, European governments have said little about Morocco's marijuana trade. The reticence stems partly from the need to remain on good terms with the country's leader, King Hassan II, at a time of mounting instability in neighboring Algeria.

Officials monitoring the drug trade recognize that marijuana earns foreign currency for Moroccan farmers, and that without it the large number of immigrants heading to Western Europe would be even larger.

In private, though, European Union governments have pleaded with the king and his

cabinet to curtail the crops and to clamp down on exports. The king reportedly agreed, and in 1992 he announced an eradication campaign against kif, as the plant is known locally. But Morocco still largely turns a blind eye to the subject.

One important part of the equation, diplomats and police officials in Spain and France concede, is Europe's own ambivalent attitude toward so-called soft drugs.

While pressing Morocco and other drug producers and offering them aid to promote substitute crops, some European governments emit conflicting

signals by removing penalties for the use of soft drugs and even tolerating production.

In 1994, after an independent study concluded that Morocco's hashish production had reached a record high of 1,500 tons a year, an EU delegation went to Morocco to ask its government for a more serious crackdown. Its main concern, the delegation said, was that the Moroccan hashish network in Europe was also being used by cocaine and heroin traders.

Morocco replied that if it were to comply, it would want more European aid in exchange, said an official familiar

with the visit, who put Morocco's current hashish earnings at more than \$2 billion a year. Besides, the Europeans were asked, did it make sense to eradicate a crop that sooner or later might become entirely acceptable in Europe?

In the Netherlands, hundreds of soft-drug cafes openly sell hashish and marijuana, and Dutch plant breeders are growing such large amounts of cannabis in greenhouses that insiders predict that the Dutch may soon be self-sufficient.

Morocco replied that if it were to comply, it would want more European aid in exchange, said an official familiar

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INTERNATIONAL

Summit Leaders Warn Yeltsin On Use of Military in Chechnya

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Leaders of the seven major industrial nations issued a double-pronged warning to President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, telling him that the "situation in Chechnya should not be resolved by military means" and indirectly condemning his government's planned sale of nuclear reactors to Iran.

But in an agitated mood at a meeting with President Bill Clinton, Mr. Yeltsin called Chechnya "the center of world terrorism, of bribery and corruption and mafia."

Raising his hands in the air, he said General Dzhokar M. Dudayev, the Chechen rebel leader, had applied for political asylum in Turkey.

But Michael McCurry, Mr. Clinton's spokesman, said the United States had "no evidence" that Mr. Dudayev had sought or received asylum.

Mr. Yeltsin first lashed out about Chechnya in response to a Russian television reporter, who asked Mr. Clinton whether he was changing his mind about the Chechens because of the seizure of a hospital in southern Russia. Before he could answer, Mr. Yeltsin broke in to say that he himself was a hostage to the crisis, and that "my friend Bill" supported Russian action to suppress the rebellion.

"General Dudayev has asked Turkey to provide him with political protection, and Turkey has agreed," Mr. Yeltsin said later, his voice rising. "We don't care where he goes, as long as it is far, far away from Russia."

But Mr. Clinton, who sat impassively during Mr. Yeltsin's first outburst, took pains to say he differed with Mr. Yeltsin's characterization of his position on the conflict and said all terrorism had to be denounced.

The statements came at the end of a three-day summit meeting whose subjects ranged from reforming the world's main economic institutions to wrangling over how to pay for a rapid-reaction force in Bosnia. But the concluding

statement, in which Russia joined, the language on Iran was far more muted, and there was no mention of Chechnya.

Mr. Yeltsin scored a small victory when he persuaded the leaders here to join in a separate summit meeting next year in Russia on nuclear safety issues.

The leaders also created a task force on transnational organized crime, declaring that such crime is "a growing threat to the security of our nations" and to financial markets and emerging democracies. The task force is to report back at next year's meeting, in France.

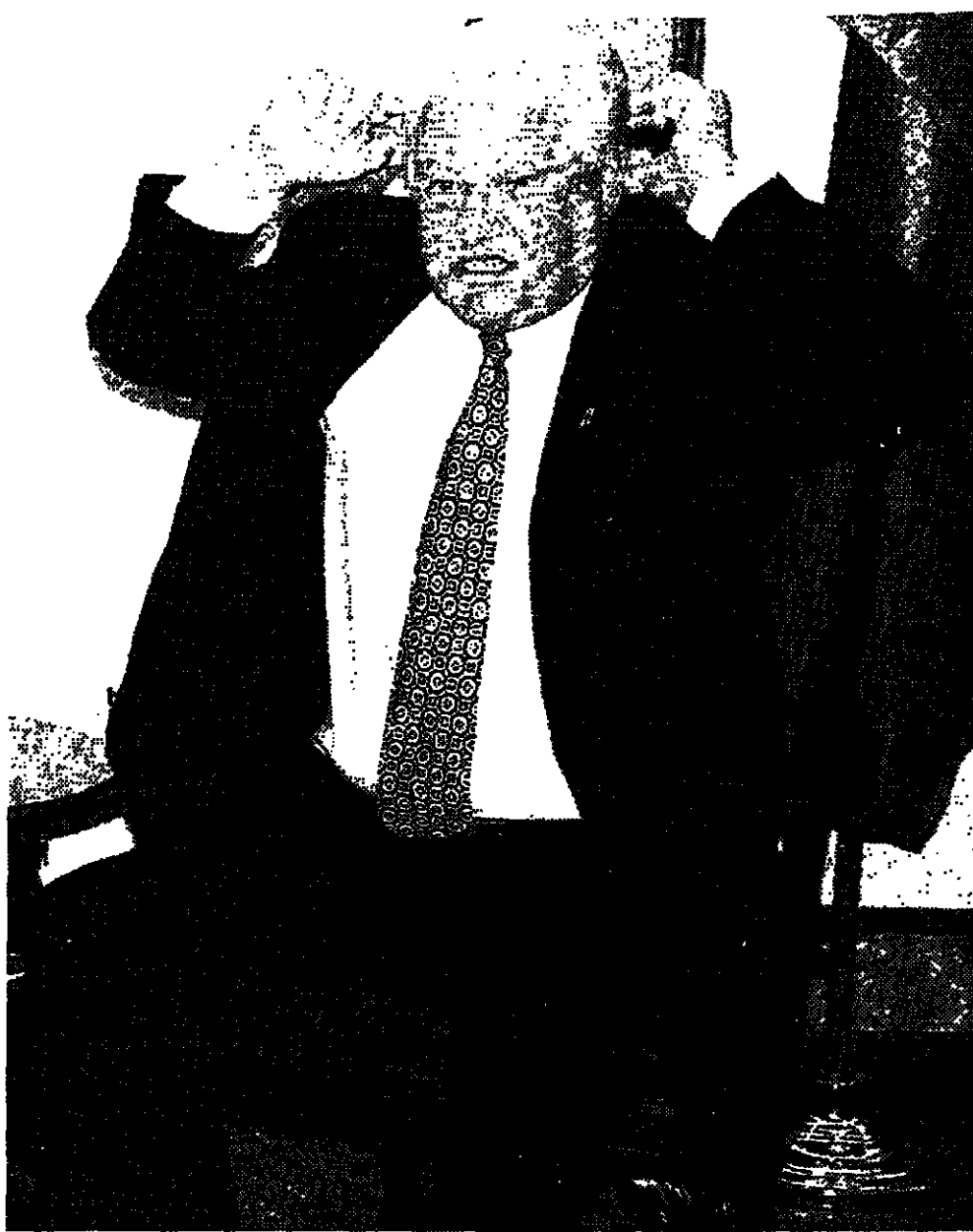
The leaders told Mr. Yeltsin, who had been so eager to take part here that the Canadian hosts had to give him explicit instructions not to show up until late Friday afternoon, that they were not ready to accept Russia as a full member of a new Group of Eight. A senior administration official said the rest of the group was ready to accept Russia's membership "as soon as it's practical, but no specific commitment was made along those lines."

Part of the problem is that the Group of Seven industrial nations was first intended to be a meeting of great economic powers. And so far, Russia's economy hardly qualifies, even though its political impact — and its moves to adjust to capitalist realities — have been a dominant theme of six successive summit meetings.

The seven leaders and Mr. Yeltsin spent much of their time Saturday talking about Bosnia, but they came up with no new proposals save for Mr. Yeltsin's offer that he was willing to use whatever influence he has left with the Serbs in Belgrade to end the conflict.

Perhaps Mr. Yeltsin's most welcome pronouncement was that the Russian economy, after years of shrinkage, had hit bottom and was beginning to grow. He predicted that after several years of shrinkage the economy is likely to record some modest growth this year, with its gross national product rising about 1 percent.

"The prevailing view was that there was real visible progress in Russia," Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin told reporters.



President Boris N. Yeltsin reacting to reporter's question at the Halifax summit meeting.

HALIFAX: G-7 Summit a Lesson in Limits of Power

Continued from Page 1

opportunity with Mr. Clinton to gesticulate wildly and stage a rambling verbal attack on his enemies in Chechnya.

The summiters devoted a few hours on Friday to discussing the world economy, the ostensible focus of the G-7's "economic summit." And while they are said to have examined the dangers of a brief recession in the United States and a banking crisis in Japan, their communiqué skipped lightly over any problems, noting that "there has been some slowing" of economic growth and predicting that all would soon be well again.

Another manifestation of the limits of G-7 power was the delicate subject of the dollar's weakness against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark. Most leaders recognized there was little they could do beyond keeping to prudent economic policies at home.

France's newly installed President Jacques Chirac, in one of several rhetorical bursts that characterized his rambunctious debut on the world stage, derided currency speculation as "the AIDS of the world economy." Some G-7 officials derided Mr. Chirac's remarks.

The G-7 communiqué offered a rather more sober pledge of continued cooperation in foreign exchange markets, while Prime Minister Lamberto Dini of Italy disclosed that G-7 leaders did not even discuss any new ways to tackle turbulence in currency markets.

Mr. Major was perhaps the bluntest in admitting the G-7's relative impotence in currency matters.

"If you took the foreign exchange reserves of all the G-7 nations and put them together, they still would be but a small portion of the daily turnover on the New York market," he said on Saturday. "I won't say there is nothing that can be done, but I would say it is on the margin."

Despite the sense of Halifax being a talkfest, the G-7 did manage to get some important if unspectacular work done in charting reforms that could help safeguard the stability of the international financial system in the future.

The meeting thus compared favorably with the last few do-nothing annual summits, and on the financial front it could even be chalked up as a modest success.

For example, Mr. Clinton did succeed in getting his G-7 partners to approve a plan to create an emergency fund, totaling as much as \$54 billion, which the International Monetary Fund could use in future Mexican-style financial crises.

That is a doubling of currently available money, and it will require a passing of the hat to perhaps a dozen Asian and European countries as far flung as Thailand and Singapore or Austria and Sweden.

Mr. Clinton himself will probably have trouble getting the Republican-controlled Congress to approve new U.S. money for the bail-out fund, even though it would have no impact whatsoever on the federal budget. But the IMF's resources are now likely to be strengthened, and that represents progress.

Just as importantly, the G-7 is nudging the rather secretive and overly bureaucratic IMF, and the countries it serves, toward a culture of more transparency and financial disclosure. The reasoning here, which is both logical and compelling, is that the more information financial markets receive, the less likely they are to be shocked and trigger a crisis via a sudden shift in capital.

Another of the actions by the G-7 was to press ahead with plans to help the world's poorest debtor nations. This is definitely not a headline grabber, but it will contribute toward global economic stability in years to come.

Likewise, the G-7 has set out a blueprint for the reform of several agencies of the United Nations, which marks its 50th anniversary this year. Among the more concrete aims, both spoken and unspoken, is the elimination of overlap and in some cases of entire agencies such as the UN Conference on Trade and Development, an agency whose existence is regarded as unnecessary even by many Third World countries, now that they belong to the World Trade Organization.

The Halifax summit also agreed to offer what some officials privately termed a politically valuable present to Mr. Chirac — another high-level G-7 meeting on unemployment, an issue that was at the center of the French president's electoral campaign. The leaders agreed to hold a conference on the jobs crisis in France in 1996, although it is hard to imagine any new initiatives.

Finally, the limits of power were apparent as some of the Europeans displayed their distaste for Mr. Clinton's threat of sanctions against Japanese car sales in the United States, which will be imposed on June 28 if no accord is reached.

Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of Japan have told their negotiators to try and resolve the dispute over autos and auto parts. But they kept the issue away from the glare of publicity at Halifax, preferring to allow lower-level officials to discuss the matter in secret so they can resume the hard talking again this Thursday in Geneva.

MOSCOW: Russia Halts Fighting in Deal for Hostages

Continued from Page 1

the hostage crisis, which began last Wednesday when Mr. Basayev and a group of about 100 Chechen gunmen stormed into this town, killing and wounding dozens of civilians and policemen, before holed up in the main hospital here with perhaps 1,300 hostages.

At 7:15 P.M. Sunday, a delegation dispatched by the Kremlin arrived in the bombed-out Chechen capital of Grozny. Its members said they were empowered to do everything possible, including meeting with the Chechen leader Dzhokar Dudayev in his mountain hideout, to try and bring peace to the region. Deputy Nationalities Minister Vyacheslav Mikhailov, head of the delegation, told reporters that negotiations would begin Monday morning and that as soon as the hostages were freed, Mr. Basayev and his fighters would be given free passage, with "complete safety, to any region of Chechnya."

At the same time, the Russian military commander of Chechnya, Interior Ministry Anatoli Kulikov, ordered his troops to halt all military operations as of 8 P.M. Sunday.

President Boris N. Yeltsin, returning from a meeting with leaders of the world's top industrial democracies in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was shown on television this evening accusing the hostage-takers of "unprecedented acts of cruelty," but urging restraint. "Revenge will not soothe grief, but only makes it worse," he said. Mr. Yeltsin urged local authorities to be on guard for future terrorist attacks.

The government's decision to negotiate with the hostage-takers came after two attacks Saturday by crack Russian Alpha Group troops set the hospital ablaze, left at least 20 hostages dead and dozens wounded, but failed to dislodge the rebels. The Russians managed to free perhaps 200 to 300 of the hostages, but hundreds more remained in captivity.

"I declare in front of the press that all military actions in Chechnya will be halted," Mr. Chernomyrdin, seated at his desk in the Russian White House, told Mr. Basayev in one of the four telephone conversations — at least two of them televised — that the two men had Sunday.

Later, in a conversation that was not televised but whose transcript was released, the prime minister told Mr. Basayev, "You can leave whenever you want. Just let the women and children go." And, he warned him, "The longer this goes on, the harder it will be for me to hold people back."

Mr. Basayev answered that it had gotten too late in the day, that there had been too many delays from the Russian side in getting buses and other things together. "I don't believe you and my guys don't believe you. The shooting is continuing," the Chechen fighter told Mr. Chernomyrdin. "We will not let anyone go tonight. I am sorry I let the others go."

It was not certain if the deal held out a realistic chance of achieving peace in Chechnya or an end to the hostage crisis. It offered an end to combat activity, but made no mention of a pullout by Russian forces from Chechnya.

What seemed clear was that the desperate raid by Mr. Basayev, a bearded 30-year-old whose daring is legendary among his followers, had achieved what the Chechens could not in six months of war with Russia: force Moscow to engage in high-level talks.

Moreover, the public spectacle of the prime minister of Russia being impelled to negotiate on the airwaves with a man the Kremlin has publicly branded a terrorist seems a sign that the government has given up on a military solution to the hostage crisis, at least for now.

In a press conference in the hospital late Saturday, Mr. Basayev declared that if Moscow's war in Chechnya was not terrorism, "then this isn't either."

FRANCE: National Front Wins First Mayoral Races

Continued from Page 1

who are accused of taking jobs from native French workers.

The National Front stunned much of France's political establishment last month, when Mr. Le Pen won 15 percent of the votes in the first round of the presidential election.

Even though the party has been deprived of any seats in Parliament, the outcome of the municipal elections showed the far right continues to expand its support in the south and in border areas where many immigrants have settled.

The mainstream parties sought to block the National Front's growing influence by stealing some of its rhetoric and emphasizing the fight against crime and illegal immigration. After the first round of voting last Sunday, the opposition Socialists withdrew their candidates in favor of conservative candidates who were better placed to defeat the National Front.

But the center-right ruling alliance refused to reciprocate in several towns where the Front scored well in the first round, prompting the Socialists to claim that Mr. Chirac's Gaullist party and its centrist partners were more interested in thwarting any gains by the democratic left than in stopping the far right.

In some of the biggest cities, the elections served as a test of political health for some of the country's top politicians.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé confirmed his popularity by winning election as mayor of Bordeaux. Mr. Juppé has spent his entire career in the shadow of Mr. Chirac, and his bid to establish a new municipal power base was considered an important step to bolster his status as Mr. Chirac's likely heir apparent.

According to early results, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre appeared headed for victory as the new mayor of Lyon, France's second-largest city. But former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing suffered a serious blow to his prestige, losing a bid to oust the longtime Socialist mayor of Clermont-Ferrand in central France.

The Socialist Party claimed it had embarked on the road to recovery with some noteworthy gains after its humiliation in legislative elections two years ago, when nearly 80 percent of parliamentary seats passed into the hands of the center right.

Former Justice Minister Michel Vauzelle, a close ally of former President François Mitterrand's, was elected mayor of the southern city of Arles, and former Culture Minister Jack Lang managed to retain his office in Blois.

But Mr. Chirac's supporters also found reason to cheer. A government coalition took control of Marseille for the first time since 1952 and captured another traditional Socialist stronghold in Avignon.

Jean Tiberi, Mr. Chirac's appointed successor as mayor of Paris, was confirmed by voters in the capital.

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CHRISTO: Persistent Artist Begins Reichstag Project

Continued from Page 1

forecast, "it will be \$10 or \$11 million."

His "Wrapped Reichstag" proposal was rejected repeatedly by the German government during a 27-year epoch that saw the end of the Cold War, the reunification of Germany and a vote by the Bonn Parliament to move back to Berlin later this decade.

Meanwhile, their work continued apace, including the wrapping of the Pont Neuf bridge in Paris in 1985 and the 1983 encirclement of 11 islands in Miami's Biscayne Bay with nearly 7 miles (11 kilometers) of floating, pink plastic.

Dogshead paid off in February 1994, when Parliament voted, 292 to 223, to permit the wrapping, despite objections from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and others who felt the project would sully the Reichstag.

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BOSNIA: Serbs Free Last Captives After UN Apparently Agrees to Halt Further Air Strikes

Continued from Page 1

tricity for almost a month. Shortly after the shelling, middle-aged women could be seen awkwardly trying to move quickly as they maneuvered wheelbarrows full of containers of water through the suburb. The scene, like many in this city, appeared to be lifted from some monstrous camp where human dignity is no more than a faint memory. Dobrinja was built in happier times, to house athletes at the 1984 winter Olympics.

It was a similar, if more murderous, shelling incident, at the Sarajevo market in February, 1994, that led to the creation of the United Nations weapons-collection sites abandoned today. The wheel has thus come full circle after a brief season of hope.

The 26 hostages released Sunday by Dr. Karadzic included 11 Canadians and 15 United Nations military observers of various nationalities.

Like the more than 200 hostages released in three earlier batches, the peacekeepers were put on buses to the Serbian capital of Belgrade.

The United Nations had insisted on their unconditional release. But in the three weeks since their capture, Yasushi Akashi, the top United Nations official here, has issued a statement saying the force here will adhere strictly to peacekeeping principles — tantamount to saying that the use of force, particularly NATO air strikes, is no longer envisaged.

This was the first demand set by Mr. Karadzic for the release of all the United Nations hostages.

The second was the release of the four Serbs captured after they and other Serbian forces donned stolen United Nations uniforms to seize a French peacekeeping post. The incident led to the death of two French peacekeepers when

they decided to fight back and retake the Vrbanja bridge position in central Sarajevo.

On Sunday, the United Nations duly bowed to this second request, handing over the four Serbs to the International Committee of the Red Cross, which in turn escorted them into Serbian-held territory.

The conclusion of the hostage affair came as Sarajevo lived through another day of ordinary misery and terror. The streets are still largely deserted, and stores closed, after a Bosnian offensive that made headway on Thursday and Friday but now appears to have proved more limited than President Alija Izetbegovic initially suggested.

The Bosnian army has gained some territory to the north and south of the city, getting close enough to Serbian-held roads to interdict them with gunfire. But the prevention of the strangulation of Sarajevo, promised by President Izetbegovic, has not yet been achieved.

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Australians Clash With Police at Rally Over Nuclear Tests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CANBERRA, Australia — About 500 people who oppose France's decision to conduct nuclear tests in the South Pacific staged a rowdy and sometimes violent demonstration outside the French Embassy on Sunday.

Three men were arrested when they broke through a line of police. Dozens of others scuffled with officers as organizers urged them to invade the compound.

It was the biggest anti-French protest since President Jacques Chirac announced Tuesday that France would conduct eight tests in Polynesia beginning in September.

Meanwhile, the police have confirmed that arsonists started a fire that razed the French Consulate in the western city of Perth before dawn Saturday.

A special police task force has been set up following angry demands by France for justice.

The protest in Canberra broke up after demonstrators left the embassy and marched to the home of Prime Minister Paul Keating, where they demanded that Australia invoke strong sanctions against France.

In Sydney, a group of French nationals living in Australia also demonstrated outside the city's consulate against Mr. Chirac's decision. They asked Australians not to vent their anger on them. Some said they have been harassed and regularly insulted.

France's ambassador, Dominique Girard, described the Perth consulate firebombing as an "unjustifiable criminal act which could have had tragic consequences."

The fire gutted the office of France's honorary consul, Robert Pearce, an Australian citizen who also used the building as a medical clinic. He described the fire as "terrorism."

A previously unknown

group, the Pacific Popular Front, later claimed responsibility for the blaze, which witnesses said started with a series of explosions.

Mr. Keating, who has harshly criticized France, also denounced the attack as un-Australian.

South Pacific nations, concerned about possible environmental effects, have criticized the decision to break the testing moratorium introduced in 1992 by Mr. Chirac's predecessor, President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Chirac says the tests on the atolls of Mururoa and Fangataua will be the last but that the decision to resume testing is irrevocable.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans of Australia will lead a delegation of South Pacific leaders to Paris on Monday to try to persuade the French government to reconsider.

In Germany, the new leader of the junior party in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition sharply criticized the French decision. In issuing the criticism, Wolfgang Gerhardt distanced himself from Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, whom Mr. Gerhardt replaced as chairman of the Free Democratic Party on June 9.

Mr. Kinkel and other senior German government officials have declined to criticize the French decision, although it goes against the grain of German disarmament policy.

"This decision is a setback for efforts at a common European foreign and security policy," Mr. Gerhardt said in an interview with the Bild am Sonntag newspaper. "Atomic testing was part of the Cold War and is not appropriate in a time of disarmament and environmental protection."

Bonn's official line to date has been relatively mild, saying resumption of nuclear tests was a national decision for France to make. (AP, Reuters, AFP)



A protester being arrested in Canberra on Sunday.

TESTS: Call Splits Clinton Team

Continued from Page 1

come defective because of old age and to ensure that nuclear blasts can be used to check repairs of unanticipated safety defects. But even supporters of such tests acknowledge that these purposes would be hard to verify and that the blasts would incidentally produce data applicable to work on new weaponry.

Although the blasts in question — with a force comparable to 300 to 500 tons of TNT — would be far less powerful than the bombs that exploded in Japan 50 years ago, they would fall within the range of previous U.S. tests that contributed to weapons development.

The value of renewing such tests was debated in secret on

June 1 and 2 by weapons experts from the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense. They met in Omaha at the headquarters of the U.S. Strategic Command, the custodian of the U.S. nuclear arsenal of more than 7,000 weapons.

But three officials said the participants were unable to reach agreement on how important such tests might be to ensuring the safety and reliability of the existing stockpile.

Moreover, no attempt was made at the meeting to consider other goals spelled out in Mr. Clinton's memorandum, including the need to curb "further proliferation of nuclear weapons" and to negotiate a "test ban treaty that 'as many nations as possible' will sign."

Israel and PLO to Miss Target Date

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — With time running out, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told his cabinet Sunday that Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization would miss a July 1 target date for a full agreement on expansion of Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank.

Mr. Rabin reported at the weekly cabinet meeting that it

would not be possible to resolve all differences over an Israeli Army pullback and security arrangements for Jewish settlements by the target date, said the cabinet secretary, Shmuel Hoffer.

Mr. Rabin set no new timetable for an accord, but there was no sign that either Israel or the PLO would stop their negotiations.

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Wars in the Old West

A sample of recent bulletins from America's Old West:

Montana rewrites some of the country's strongest water pollution laws as a favor to the mining industry.

Idaho lawmakers award potential polluters a major voice in setting standards for clean water.

Utah's governor rebuffs the stated wishes of Utah's citizens to set aside 5.7 million acres (2.3 million hectares) of state land as protected wilderness.

Washington state's legislature passes the nation's most far-reaching "takings" law, weakening essential land-use controls. Wyoming's legislature authorizes a bounty on wolves, which were recently reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park and are protected under the federal Endangered Species Act.

Clearly, the U.S. Congress is not the only place where laws protecting the environment are under siege.

Throughout the West, particularly in the Rocky Mountains, state legislatures and governors, egged on by commercial interests and by small but noisy groups of property-rights advocates, are engaged in full-scale mutiny against federal and state regulations meant to protect what is left of America's natural resources.

What we are seeing is an updated but more ominous version of the Sagebrush Rebellion of the early Reagan years. That revolt was dominated by ranching interests protesting federal regulation of public lands. The present explosion embraces not only those familiar despoilers but mining companies, timber barons, developers, big commercial farmers and virtually anyone else who stands to profit from relaxation of environmental controls.

The war in the West and in Congress on basic environmental protections have much in common. First, both are being driven and in some cases underwritten by big business. Second, both are being waged to save the "little guy" from federal tyranny. Third, this alleged little guy is nowhere to be found when the time comes to draft crippling legislation. Indeed, his wishes have been largely ignored.

Poll after poll suggests that what ordinary citizens want is more environmental protection if it means a cleaner environment and a healthier society. But that is not what this Congress and the Western allies want to give them.

Montana and Idaho are particularly sad cases. Despite citizen complaints, and virtually unanimous editorial opposition, two bills whittled through the Montana Legislature that would in effect permit higher levels of toxic wastes to reach the state's streams and lakes. They were signed, with some reluctance, by the governor. Mining lobbyists were conspicuous during the parliamentary maneuvering — including representatives from Crown Butte and its Canadian parent, Noranda Inc. These companies are working relentlessly for permission to build in geologically precarious terrain a gold mine that would leave a permanent reservoir of pollutants in the watershed of one of Montana's most important wilderness streams.

Idaho's people — not to mention its endangered Snake River salmon — face a double threat. Under a new statute, acceptable water quality levels will be set by watershed advisory groups. These groups will be well stocked with large landowners and representatives from timber, mining and agribusiness companies, who are virtually certain to write new and more permissive regulations.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, Senator Dirk Kempthorne, Republican of Idaho, is leading the Senate charge to cripple the Endangered Species Act, which provides what little protection the salmon have. If Mr. Kempthorne succeeds in transferring protection of endangered species from Washington to Boise, it will be goodbye salmon, with grizzlies and wolves to follow.

There are, of course, honorable exceptions. In Colorado, for example, ranchers, environmentalists and state officials were able to agree on less destructive grazing practices — although it took a half dozen or so exhausting visits from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to get the agreement.

But nearly everywhere one turns the anti-Washington ideologies seem to have the upper hand. The most conspicuous example is Nevada, where officials in Nye County passed a series of ordinances claiming ownership of federal lands and then set about physically intimidating employees from the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Justice Department has now sued to reaffirm federal jurisdiction, but Nye County's rebels have inspired imitators. More than 70 rural Western counties have passed or proposed laws to "take back" the public lands.

Lost in all the rhetoric about individualism and states' rights is one basic legal fact: At no time have the Western public lands belonged to the states. They were acquired by treaty, conquest or purchase by the federal government acting on behalf of all the citizens of the United States.

Lost, too, is a colossal irony. Western ranchers have traditionally fed well at the trough of federal beneficence. In their war against Washington, they are biting the hand that has fed them lavish subsidies and protected them against disasters of nature and the vagaries of the marketplace.

But all of this escapes the Sons of Sagebrushers. The fact that there might be an overriding national interest in preserving the public lands and forests from exploitation is not something that quickly pops to their minds.

Nor does this fact seem to register with the newer breed of rebels in the statehouses and state legislatures who would nullify more than two decades of struggle to clean America's waterways, preserve its wetlands and otherwise protect its dwindling natural heritage.

There can be no satisfaction in any of this — except perhaps to the enemies of the environment in a Congress that is well on its way to abandoning any pretense to national stewardship.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Clumsy Amendment

The U.S. Senate's overwhelming 84-16 vote for an amendment banning obscenity and indecency in on-line communications made a peculiar conclusion to a week in which political figures assailing violence and indecency in popular culture took care to stipulate at every opportunity that they were not calling for any form of government censorship. Unlike these careful critics, and unlike the many cases in which the cry of "censorship" is carelessly raised, the "communications decency" amendment sponsored by Senators James Exon and Dan Coats amounts to censorship in the genuine and sweeping sense. Whatever happens to the telecommunications bill as a whole, the Exon-Coats amendment should not be a part of it.

This is true even though the amendment was intended simply to protect minors from encountering indecent material as society ventures into a new medium that contains some undeniably cheesy sectors. Because the Exon-Coats amendment was modeled on older laws regulating obscenity and indecency in print and broadcast communications, it gives the impression of striking a careful balance, as those laws tried to do, between protecting children and restricting the free speech of consenting adults. But the new technology is so different from print and broadcast that the balancing doesn't work.

The clause was written without hearings on the new technologies and without a full appreciation of how differently they work. If passed, the law would heavily penalize, jail or fine anyone who "knowingly transmits" or "knowingly

makes available" indecent content to someone under 18. But on the Internet, the traditional distinction between a sender and a receiver of information doesn't hold; to "post" anything anywhere, in America or abroad, "makes it available" to millions of unidentified users who may get to it by a variety of technical routes and then make a copy for their own use. Material can thus be "received" without anybody "sending" it.

Carrier services like CompuServe or America Online, which provide the technical access that allows this wandering and copying to take place, can exercise some control but not complete control over what is transmitted by them or to whom. In response to their complaints that they would be liable unless they screened every single message, an untenable proposition given the volume of traffic, lawmakers tried to build in defenses that would protect them from obscenity prosecution. But since some of the services involve selecting materials, there is reason to expect that those defenses might not hold up in court.

The House bill may include a far more sensible approach to on-line obscenity, modeled on one that Senator Pat Leahy tried and failed to attach to the Senate bill. It would fully study ways to protect minors from Internet smut at the receiving end, including software that would enable parents to filter out certain types of material directly at the terminal. Such technologies are already available. That is a far better approach than this clumsy ban.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Important Dirty Work for the U.S. Army

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — What everyone who peers into the post-Cold War mists has been struggling to see is a true passage from familiar old-type national-interest threats, ones that required heavy commitments and heavy weapons, to new-type post-Cold War threats that require ... well, what? That's where many of us are hung up now.

But not Major Ralph Peters of the U.S. Army. Few have been more provocative or more diligent in pursuit of large and difficult truths than this former enlisted man, a best-selling novelist and currently a Pentagon intelligence analyst. He makes a strong and clarifying case for radical policy review in the summer issue of *Parameters*, the quarterly of the Army War College.

The military's abiding fascination with the marvelous new Iraq-proven technology troubles Major Peters. He fears it will produce "the most expensive white elephant in the history of mankind," and writes: "We are preparing for the war we want to fight some day, not for the conflicts we cannot avoid ... The real threats we face imply a new lease on life for skilled infantry and an enduring need for special operations forces."

The "unavoidable" conflicts he would prepare for arise from what he fairly describes as an unremarkable development — the pervasive weakening of the nation-state. "From Colombia to Russia, traditional structures of government coexist nervously with emerging systems of resource allocation and human organization, from techno-capable crime networks to the machine-swinging clans of warlords, from Russian anarchy-capitalism through economic migrations to the re-emergence of the city-state in places such as Cali, Sarajevo and Kabul."

Abroad, Major Peters suggests, the American model of civil-military relations in which the military looks outward and law-enforcement agencies tend to domestic order is buckling under pressures to confront the more powerful state-challenging criminal and terrorist organizations and "criminal enterprise armies." At home, use of the military appears inevitable to him, "at least on our borders and in some urban environments."

Major Peters would end "citizen-equivalent judicial treatment" of those foreign criminals who "have had a far more savage effect upon our country and its people than Saddam Hussein ever brought off ... The goal is not to try them in a court of law, but to kill them until the survivors quit."

He deplores the U.S. military's reluctance to join the war on drugs, which he attributes to a fear of failure. He would dutifully prepare for the traditionally "military" missions, plus the new one of missile defense. But he would be ready to engage with drugs and crime, terrorism, peacekeeping, illegal immigration, disease control, resource protection, impounding nuclear materials, "attempting to alter the patterns of Haitian collective behavior" and the like. The grand rationale: "A military's reason for being is to do its nation's dirty work."

"This is a terribly changed and rapidly changing world," he concludes. "The U.S. armed forces must change with that world, and must change in ways that are fundamental — a new human understanding of our environment would be far more use than any number of brilliant machines."

It's always helpful for us civilians to be reminded that the military makes space for challengers of the conventional wisdom. The bureaucratic, budget-protecting, careerist side of the military is rarely lacking for public exposure. It is good to find the intellectually adventurous policy side getting in its licks.

Not that Major Peters is everywhere on mark. His readiness to suspend "citizen-equivalent judicial treatment" is nutty. He has a streak of vigilantism. Perhaps some of those nation-states whose decline he is prepared to compensate for can still be revived.

Most important, though, is that his call to extend defense from vital interests to America's dirty work is not coming from a quarter that can be dismissed as hostile and ideological or amateur and uninformed. Quite the contrary. Hear out Major Peters:

"I personally love the army as it is, valuing its ethos, its rectitude, its invigorating routine, its respect for our heritage ... Selfishly, I do not want my army to change, and my secret fantasies run more to Sherman at Shiloh than to tracking desperate, malnourished and terrified economic refugees."

"I wish that the military that might descend safely from the [revolution in military technology] could be the sole answer to our nation's security challenges, but I cannot find grounds to believe it."

"It is a miserable prospect to be an officer faced with the need to argue in favor of filthy missions that will never entirely succeed and which will lead endless ammunition to those who loathe the institution that has given birth to my life. I wish that it could be otherwise."

The Washington Post

Sound Irish Policy, Had He Known When to Stop

By Thomas L. Friedman

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — Whenever you ask British officials about the Clinton administration's decision last year to grant a visa to Gerry Adams, the Irish Republican Army's political leader, you get this pained expression and then some version of the question: "How would you Americans like it if we gave a reception at 10 Downing Street for Timothy McVeigh and a few of his pals?"

The discussion usually descends from there into a venomous diatribe about how President Bill Clinton, in his quest for Irish-American votes, fell prey to a Kennedy-clan conspiracy. At that point, if you're smart, you'll mumble something about the weather in London being unusually rainy this year and shift the conversation to European Union agricultural policy.

Yes, the British were deeply upset with Mr. Clinton's Northern Ireland diplomacy. Yes, that diplomacy was motivated largely by a Clinton desire to gain favor with the 40 million voters of Irish descent. And yet, Mr. Clinton's decision to give Mr. Adams a visa in return for his commitment to a cease-fire may also have been the president's most original and successful foray into foreign affairs. After all, it has helped engineer the longest truce in Northern Ireland in 25 years.

What are the lessons here? The first is a simple reminder that more often than not diplomatic breakthroughs happen when key players do the right thing for the wrong reasons in the right place at the right time. Maybe Mr. Clinton's motives were wrong, but his timing was exquisite.

My sense from interviews here is that the British were so emotionally scarred by their years in Belfast that they had lost sight of just how deeply the Catholic and Protestant communities wanted

to end the fighting and just how much that sentiment had been communicated to the hard men conducting the street war.

By offering Mr. Adams a visa and American legitimization, Mr. Clinton gave him the cover he needed to persuade his hard-liners to yield to the public's desire to move to the bargaining table.

Mr. Clinton has "Larry Kinged" Adams, which the Oxford English Dictionary defines as "a verb meaning to transform a fighter into a respectable world figure by giving him the opportunity for repeated interviews on CNN." Britain was unable or unwilling to give Mr. Adams that kind of opportunity and therefore it could not nurture this historic moment to halt the fighting.

There is another lesson. When domestic politics drives foreign policy, the danger is an administration will not know when to stop. This is particularly true when the absence of an overriding

Soviet threat makes it much easier for Washington to snub traditional allies, like Britain, in pursuit of domestic politics.

Last March, U.S. officials tried to build on their cease-fire success by persuading Mr. Adams to begin talks with Britain on giving up IRA weapons. In return, the administration said it would grant Mr. Adams the opportunity to raise funds in America.

But Mr. Adams would make only a fuzzy commitment on weapons — one that did not impress London and one which Washington would never have let Yasser Arafat get away with.

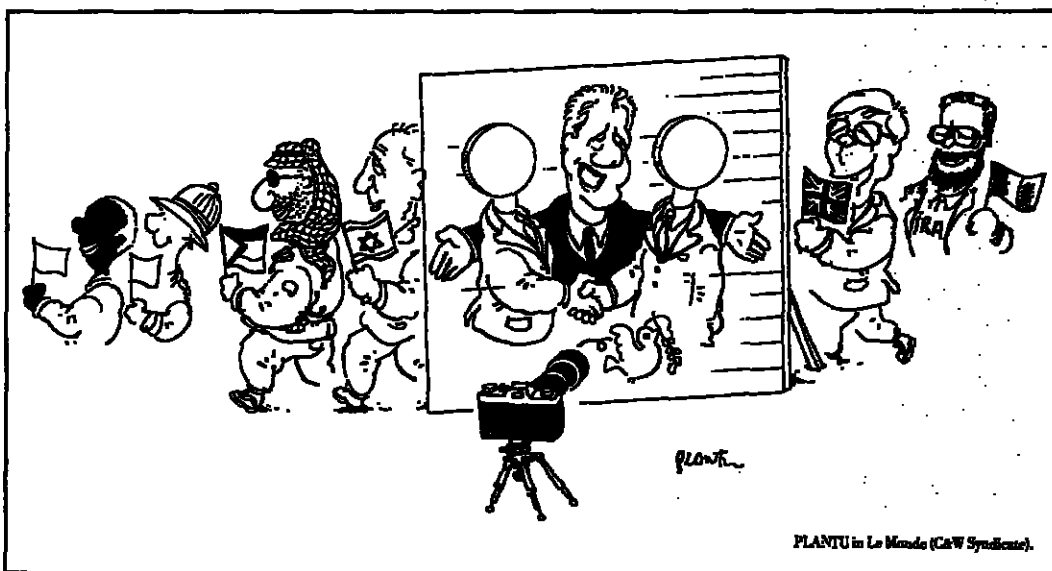
So what happened? Mr. Clinton, spurred on by IRA supporters, gave Mr. Adams the fund-raising concession anyway, and a White House visit, arguing that this would help Mr. Adams come around. It hasn't. The cease-fire is holding, but the peace talks are now stuck on this weapons issue. Mr. Clinton squandered an op-

portunity to force a breakthrough. It is not the first time the administration has shown it doesn't know where to draw the line between politics and diplomacy. Last April, Mr. Clinton announced his decision to impose a full economic embargo on Iran. It was the right thing to do. But Mr. Clinton could not resist making the announcement at a World Jewish Congress dinner, while wearing a yarmulke.

It left the impression with the Iranians, the Muslim world and the allies that the U.S. embargo was not a fundamental American and global interest, but was just pandering to a single U.S. interest group and therefore not to be taken seriously.

Every administration introduces cross domestic politics into foreign policy. But you have to know when to stop. In diplomacy, the road to success is often paved with bad intentions. But so is the road to ruin. Wisdom is knowing where the fork is.

The New York Times



For Europe, Contradictions Argue for Flexibility

By William Pfaff

KREMS, Austria — The contradictions in Europe's unification plans finally are being admitted, as the countries committed to the Maastricht treaty program for federal integration of Europe prepare for the intergovernmental conference next year that will reappraise the Maastricht measures.

These contradictions were apparent at a government-sponsored meeting just held in this regional capital, marking the anniversary of the Austrian referendum vote last June to join the European Union.

The expression here of the Austrian government's ambivalent European integration, the ruling Christian Democrats now say that any common foreign policy must be subject to qualified majority voting and that no individual state should be expected to send troops or matériel if it doesn't want to.

Yet the CDU also wants the Union to move from being an association based upon treaty relationships to a constitutional union. Again an apparent contradiction.

France, the other engine of federal union, now is led by a party traditionally committed to a "Europe of Nations," and is reluctant even fully to apply the Schengen agreement on free movement within European borders.

Austria attempts to reconcile these contradictions through the notion of "differentiated integration." All should strive toward integration even if they can't currently manage it. Different rates of integration should be the exception rather than the rule. The ultimate goal should be the same for all.

Differences must not be allowed which would give one country a competitive advantage "through environmental or social dumping" — a transparent allusion to Britain's rejection of the European Social Charter, concerning wages and labor protection.

And there should be no permanent division between "classes" of member countries (another allusion, this time to the German CDU's idea of a core Europe of countries committed to full integration surrounded by others more loosely linked to the Union).

In Germany, the major country that has been the most keen on

dependent European Commission which will effectively realize its role as the "motor" of integration. "It also wants the smaller countries to keep the disproportionate influence they now have in the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the rotating European presidency. Another apparent contradiction.

The Austrians want monetary and economic union. On security and foreign policy, they want decisions made "by qualified majority." Here of course is where the contradictions in Europe's ambitions are the most obvious, as during the last four futile years of European intervention in the Yugoslav war.

It is impossible to have a common foreign and security policy for Europe if Europe's member governments cannot agree on what to do, and that is likely to be the case in any crisis which, as in the Yugoslav instance, is costly, requires military action and puts European citizens at serious risk.

The British, French and Dutch seemed recently to have finally agreed to a belligerent reinforcement of the United Nations protection force, under independent command. But they now seem to be backing off even on that, placing it under the United Nations.

They are also influenced by the United States, of course, which has talked a great game in Bosnia but seems unwilling even to contribute to the costs of the rapid reaction force, much less join it.

In Germany, the major country that has been the most keen on

isfactory verbal reconciliation of the irreconcilable, but whether so impressive a demi-miracle can be produced in the material world must await an answer.

The effort is likely to incorporate more exceptions than most Europeans now expect. However, that could prove the better answer, producing the more flexible union, stronger for its flexibility.

International Herald Tribune
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1895: Not an Alliance
HAMBURG — Prince Bismarck does not believe that the Franco-Russian alliance deserves that name. Information has reached the Herald from Friedrichshagen that Prince Bismarck, in commenting upon the bestowal of the Russian order of St. Andrew by the Czar upon President Félix Faure, said: "Alles nur Flirt, keine Allianz." (It is all a flirtation, not an alliance.)

1920: Jewels for Aid
NEW YORK — Mrs. Nathan Straus donated to-day [June 18] all her jewels, including many heirlooms, to the Zionist Organization of America for the development of a medical health service in Palestine. The announcement was made at the same time by Rabbi Wise of a contribution by Mr. Straus of \$100,000. The valuation on Mrs. Straus' gift is placed at \$18,500,

but this does not take into account the sentimental value she attached to the gems.

1945: Language Feat
SAN FRANCISCO — Faced with the greatest single task of interpretation and translation in diplomatic history, the United Nations Conference on International Organization expects to have disposed of some three thousand documents in five official languages before the world security meeting ends. Despite preparation by the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China, as sponsors of the conference, the interpretation and translation bureau of the secretariat did not fully realize the immensity of the undertaking until after its director had arrived in San Francisco. In part, this was owing to the conference decision to have not only English and French as official diplomatic languages, but also Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

On Taiwan: Why Rock the Boat?

By Burton Levin

HONG KONG — The deterioration of U.S.-Chinese relations has reached the point where some in the U.S. political system want to use Taiwan as a weapon against China.

Some human rights activists in America contrast Taiwanese democracy with Chinese authoritarianism in arguing for U.S. support for Taiwan. There are those on the political right, like Senator Jesse Helms, who still believe that China is evil incarnate, Communist dictatorship at its worst. They support Taiwan, too, not recognizing that communism died in China long before it did in the former Soviet Union. There is also a prospect that many in the middle ground of U.S. politics will support Taiwan's right of self-determination.

The Clinton administration has clung to a one-China policy and is seriously concerned at the growing attachment to Taiwan in America. Unfortunately, administration policies have created a potentially dangerous situation.

The Chinese are prickly not only over U.S. harangues on human rights but because of America's perceived effort to deny them a chance to host the Olympic Games. Many well-educated Chinese say they have no great affection for their country's leaders but still strongly condemn the U.S. stand on the Olympics as an insult to their national pride.

China is also still smarting over the halting and searching of one of its ships in international waters by U.S. naval vessels, a search that found nothing compromising. Now has Beijing forgotten the search by the Bush administration of F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan.

China, as a result, increasingly feels suspicious of U.S. intentions. This mood is reflected in Beijing's rhetoric and action, which in turn further irritate Washington. But too many Americans fail to realize that it is U.S. actions that have produced objectionable Chinese behavior.

It could be the greatest folly for America, Taiwan and China if the United States were to get directly involved in the Taiwan issue. For two decades, Washington has kept largely clear of this. It is that time, Taiwan has prospered and is now a more independent state. Taipei and Beijing have, in their subtle ways, woven an intricate network of mutually beneficial dealings.

The Taiwan-China relationship is not problem-free. But what is a satisfactory status quo could be upset by a U.S. intervention driven by political passion and lack of knowledge.

It is true that China deals poorly with other countries. Perhaps traditional ways of thinking combined with inward, suspicious attitudes of the Communist period have left the Chinese unable to engage in an easy, informal dialogue with America or Japan. High-level meetings with Beijing are usually stiff, and short on meaningful communication.

China also deals poorly with the tremendous mistrust and suspicion it arouses in the region.

The Chinese cling to their secretive ways and tend to see conspiracy all around, particularly when the United States is involved. A concerted international effort is needed to bring China more fully into the international system. Regional nations need to be more frank about the concerns their imposing neighbor inspires.

Asia's future will depend heavily on how the three major powers involved in the region — China, the United States and Japan — relate to each other. America should take the lead in trying to build a trilateral structure to promote regular and effective contact among them.

The writer, a former U.S. diplomat who heads the Hong Kong Office of the Asia Society, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

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Trailing Spouses Get the Chance to Re-Create Their Careers Abroad

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Markets Ponder if Slowdown Is Real

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Apprehensive" is the key word in international bond and currency markets. Operators in both arenas have to decide whether the slowdown to near-zero U.S. growth in the second quarter is nothing more than an air pocket — implying no change in U.S. monetary policy — or the harbinger of a recession and further reductions in administered interest rates.

A reduction in U.S. interest rates that is not coordinated with a rate cut in Germany could badly undermine the dollar, experts warn. At present, the dollar is trapped in a trading range against both the Deutsche mark and the yen, and analysts have no clear view on whether the next big move is a surge in the dollar's strength or a plunge testing its historic lows.

This week, analysts agree, the currency market will be dominated by uncertainty over the outcome of the U.S.-Japanese trade talks in Geneva aimed at opening the Japanese market and eliminating the threat of U.S. sanctions on Japanese imports.

Avishar Persaud at J.P. Morgan in London warned that awaiting the outcome of those talks would "prevent aggressive position-taking" and keep exchange rates confined to the recent trading range.

Neil Mackinnon at Citibank argued that a resolution of the dispute could push the yen higher as continued Japanese exports to the United States keep Japan's trade surplus intact.

Imposition of sanctions, he added, could weaken the dollar by feeding market suspicions that Washington will revert to a cheap-dollar policy as a means of exerting pressure on Japan.

The conventional wisdom among investors appears to be that imposition of sanctions or any meaningful concession on

the part of the Japanese would boost the dollar," said John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers in New York. But, he added, "it's difficult to predict with any confidence the likely market reaction to any of the potential outcomes."

Moreover, analysts agree, exchange markets are likely to trade cautiously out of fear that the Group of Seven industrialized countries could stage another round of concerted intervention to put some muscle behind the lackluster communiqué issued after their annual meeting last week in Halifax.

The fundamental question, however, is where U.S. interest rates are heading.

The arguments for viewing the current economic slowdown as a pause are strong. The incentive to borrow — whether to finance business investment, home purchases or an automobile — is also strong.

Market interest rates have declined substantially this year, thanks to the powerful rally in the bond market. Borrowing charges have declined nearly 2 percentage points between two and five years and are down 1.7 percentage points at 10 years and 1.3 points at 30 years — strong incentives for industry and consumers to build and buy on credit.

The dollar has also declined this year — 15 percent against the yen and 11 percent against the Deutsche mark — significantly enhancing the price competition of U.S.-made products and enabling industry to win back a bigger share of export markets.

But with the third quarter not even underway, it is pure speculation as to whether this logic will overcome the economy's loss of momentum in the current quarter.

The difficulty about relying on logic is that the severity of the current slowdown was unforeseen. This raises worrisome questions about whether, in an ever more integrated world, policy now affects eco-

nomic performance in ways that are not yet understood.

A more mundane explanation for the severity of the slowdown is that the Federal Reserve Board has badly misjudged the underlying rate of inflation at close to 4 percent instead of a rate that may be below 3 percent.

Analysts assume that the "neutral" level for the Fed-managed cost of overnight money is inflation plus two percentage points. Normally, this federal funds rate — currently 6 percent — sets the base from which market rates are scaled up. So if core inflation is below 3 percent, fed funds at 6 percent may be exerting a degree of restraint that the Fed never intended.

While it is important to understand what is happening to the U.S. economy, institutional investors have an even more pressing obligation: to maximize their profits in the reporting period that ends next week.

Analysts report that fund managers, in particular, were late to jump into the bond market rally and, after chasing markets on the way, these investors are expected to be anxious to take and book their profits rather than carry big positions over the reporting period.

The dollar-bond market is viewed as most vulnerable because a Fed rate reduction is already built into prices. "The U.S. market is acutely dependent on data that reinforce expectations of a rate cut," said Malcolm Roberts, an analyst in London for Union Bank of Switzerland, who added, "The time has come to take profits."

European markets, which usually take their cue from New York, are highly dependent on expectations of a rate cut from the Bundesbank. But since the German central bank's council does not meet again until mid-July, there is little chance of immediate gratification.

Word of the Fed to Set Tone for Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Shifting expectations about whether the Federal Reserve Board will lower interest rates is likely to keep Treasury bond prices fluctuat-

The short-term U.S. debt market has priced in an easing of U.S. interest rates because statistics show economic growth continued to slow in the second quarter.

But the expectations for a rate cut have been challenged by predictions from Fed officials that the slide in interest rates so far will result in stronger growth later this year.

The outlook for Fed policy "has been the big theme in the market for the last week and it is likely to remain the theme next week," said Ward McCarthy, a managing director at Stone & McCarthy Research Associates.

The Federal Open Market Committee's next meeting is scheduled for July 5 and 6.

rose 0.2 percent in May, less than expected. But remarks by Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, and other central bank officials sent different signals about prospects for a rate cut.

On Thursday, bonds fell after the Fed vice chairman, Alan Blinder, repeated the view expressed by some of his colleagues that the economic slowdown would be temporary and that "something close to normal growth" would follow.

But Mr. Blinder's comments later that he was "concerned" about the slowing economic growth during recent months suggested to traders that he might favor a rate cut in July.

Economic reports scheduled for this week include housing

starts for May, which will be released Tuesday, and the trade balance for April, due out Wednesday. On Friday, the government will report on durable goods orders for May.

But analysts said most of the data were not current enough to have an impact on the Federal Reserve's policy decisions. Instead, traders will be listening for more comments from Fed officials.

Tony Crescenzi, head of fixed-income trading at Miller, Tabak, Hirsch & Co., said the mixed signals from the Fed were likely to be negative for bonds because the market needs to have a clear view of the economy. (Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Investors Are Wary of Orange County

Bloomberg Business News

SANTA ANA, California — Some investors balked at buying Orange County's \$295 million in insured bankruptcy recovery bonds last week, saying the securities were too risky.

While an MBIA Inc. insurance policy guarantees repayment of the debt, some investors said they were turned off by the county's plan to delay payment of \$800 million in notes maturing this summer.

"The consensus is that you weren't getting enough yield to compensate for the risk" that problems could arise with these securities, said Thomas Spalding,

who manages tax-exempt securities for John Nuveen & Co.

Orange County filed for bankruptcy Dec. 6 after its investment pool lost \$1.7 billion on risky investments.

The new bonds yielded as much as 0.25 percentage point more than other insured securities on Tuesday, when Orange County began its first debt sale since declaring bankruptcy.

The higher yield cost the county an extra \$737,000 in annual borrowing costs. It paid \$11 million for the MBIA insurance policy, which was necessary to attract investors.

Meanwhile, Orange County has won

court approval to fully repay holders of \$175 million of notes maturing in two weeks, over the objections of other note-holders and employees of the bankrupt county.

The so-called Teeter notes will be redeemed when they mature on June 30 with the proceeds of a new \$155 million, 20- to 25-year maturity Teeter bond issue, to be sold by the county in about a week. Teeters are secured by delinquent property tax payments.

Holders of \$140 million in other county notes objected to the Teeter redemption, saying it was unfair to single out the Teeters for repayment.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups	Price	Price and week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior	\$300	1997	5	100	—	Over 6-month Libor, Redeemable at par in 1996. Fees 0.50%. Denominations \$10,000. (Sanchez Investment Bank.)
Den Danske Bank	\$100	2005	1/2	100	—	Interest will be 1/2 over 6-month Libor until 2002, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 2 over. Reoffered at 99.165. Fees 1.350%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Nationsbank	\$500	2000	0.25	99.91	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1998. Fees 0.750%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco Bamerindus do Brasil	\$100	1997	10 1/2	99.98	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Tennessee Valley Authority	\$2,000	2005	6 1/4	99.94	98.80	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.250%. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
BHF Finance Netherlands	DM 200	2005	7 1/4	102	—	Noncallable. Fees 2 1/4%. (BHF Bank.)
Denmark	DM 500	2000	6 1/4	99.78	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
British Gas	£200	2025	8 1/4	101.39	—	Reoffered at 99.94. Noncallable. Fees 2 1/4%. (HSBC Markets.)
Independent Newspapers Finance	£75	2005	9 1/4	98.46	—	Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4%. (Bankers Trust Int'l.)
Ford Motor Credit	DF 200	2000	6 1/4	101.55	99.35	Reoffered at 99.94. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
SHV Makro	DF 250	2005	7 1/4	100 1/8	—	Reoffered at 99.30. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
New Brunswick	CA 150	2000	7 1/4	101.15	99.15	Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4%. (Wood Gundy.)
British Gas Int'l Finance	£100	1998	4 1/4	92.25	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/4%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Asian Development Bank	¥40,000	2005	3 1/4	99.94	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.250%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
DSL Bank	¥35,000	2002	2 1/4	100	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.300%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
KFW Int'l Finance	¥30,000	2001	2 1/4	100.75	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.250%. (Altschuldner Finance Int'l.)

Last Week's Markets

All figures as of close of trading Friday.

Stock Indexes				Money Rates			
United States		June 16	June 9	United States		June 16	June 9
DJ Indus.	4910.7	4833.9	+1.1%	Discount rate		5 1/4	5 1/4
DJ UNIL	302.35	301.2	+0.4%	Prime rate		9 1/8	9 1/8
DJ Trans.	1780.7	1744.3	+2.1%	Federal funds rate		5 5/16	5 1/8
S & P 500	515.25	513.5	+0.3%	Discount		1.00	1.00
S & P Ind	520.45	517.4	+0.6%	Call money		1.23	1.21
NYSE Co	281.34	280.5	+0.3%	3-month interbank		1 1/4	1 1/4
Britain				Germany			
FTSE 100	3341.0	3327.0	+0.4%	Lombard		6.00	6.00
Japan				Call money		4.55	4.60
Nikkei 225	14703.17	15044.18	-2.2%	3-month interbank		4.50	4.58
Germany				Britain			
DAX	2119.79	2121.75	-0.09%	Bank base rate		6%	6%
Hong Kong	9313.95	9387.42	+0.8%	Call money		7.00	6.00
Hong Kong	9313.95	9387.42	+0.8%	3-month interbank		6 1/16	6 1/8
World				Gold		June 16	June 9
MSCIP	467.56	469.36	-0.37%	London		391.40	386.40
				p.m. fix\$			+1.29%

CYBERSCAPE

Newspapers on the Net: Think Local, Act Global

By Brad Spurgeon
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Thanks to the Internet, a growing number of travelers and expatriates no longer have to subscribe to their local papers to get the latest news and gossip from home. Entirely supported by advertising, newspapers are using the Information Highway to reach readers wherever they may be.

The offerings range from some of the leading American and British dailies to the Joong-ang Daily News of South Korea, the Gazeta Wyborcza of Poland and the Milford Cabinet, serving southern New Hampshire since 1802.

One thing these papers have in common is that they are free to users, except for phone and Internet connection charges. Some offer nearly the full text of a newspaper, while others provide little more than an Internet advertisement for the publication, along with phone numbers to the subscription department. Often newspapers take advantage of the multimedia part of the Internet called the World Wide Web to offer at least some of their graphics, like news columns and photos, on the Net to attract readers. Many are using their Netpages to offer news and services that they do not publish on paper for lack of space. All a reader needs is an Internet connection and a Web-browsing program.

Among the larger papers, The New York Times is an example of a publication doing a bit of all the above. It recently set up a Web page at <http://nytimes.com> that provides free daily Times-Fax product, an eight-page condensed version of the current day's newspaper. On the Web this is delivered as a file that may be read using a program called Acrobat. The service provides this program free, allowing you to see and print out a version of The Times that looks more like a newspaper than a Web page.

While the service gives readers the news in a nutshell, it does have its disadvantages. Pat Clifford, an American who works in a software development company in Surrey, England, says he usually has to make several efforts daily before succeeding at downloading the large Times-Fax file, which cannot be viewed until it is complete. He does not give up, however, because "I am a native New Yorker, and I love The Times," he says.

This week the Times Web site added connections to several other departments that are not offered in the newspaper. One of them, Computer News Daily, provides the full text of articles on computing from several other newspapers and news services.

The advertising that sponsors these pages is subtle: An icon, or small picture, representing the advertiser appears on the screen. If users wish to see the ad, they simply select the icon with the mouse. This soft-soft method is becoming the Net standard for advertis-

Users can get full-text articles, photos and access to archives.

EU to Warn 12 Members on Deficits

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a sign of growing concern about Europe's ability to forge a single currency in 1999, senior monetary officials plan to deliver blunt new warnings Monday that national governments must reduce budget deficits and stay vigilant against inflation or run the risk of fresh economic upheaval.

The warnings, contained in two reports to be presented at a meeting of European Union finance ministers in Luxembourg, highlight the fact that most EU governments have made little progress at curbing their deficits over the past year despite repeated calls for major reforms, officials said.

They also reflect fears that governments, particularly the new French administration of President Jacques Chirac, might delay painful budget cuts in a bid to tackle unemployment, officials said.

The reports make clear that despite a recent political flap about how to introduce a single currency — in which Germany slammed a European Commission proposal to develop a critical mass of

transactions in the new money — the question remains as to whether or not Europe can pull off monetary union.

"It's a disgrace," said a European monetary official who spoke on condition of anonymity. "We are in an economic upswing and 12 of the 15 members still could not enter into a monetary union. That's the message. That's the problem."

The first report, prepared by the secretive Monetary Committee of senior EU central bank and treasury officials, declares that Germany has joined Ireland and Luxembourg in meeting the budget criteria for a single currency, officials said. The finance ministers are expected to endorse the report.

The second report, by the Union's Economic Policy Committee, will urge a tightening of budget policy to help the other 12 member states meet the single-currency criteria, officials said. Those criteria call for annual budget deficits to be below 3 percent of gross domestic product and for outstanding national debt to be below or rapidly approaching 60 percent of GDP.

The report warns of the risk of renewed inflation in countries whose currencies have been devalued, led by Italy, Spain and Sweden, and reiterates the

economic dogma enshrined in the Maastricht treaty that only low deficits and low inflation produce low interest rates and jobs.

"All these are messages clearly directed at France," the monetary official said. Mr. Chirac's prime minister, Alain Juppé, has made substantial spending promises in an effort to reduce France's 12.2 percent unemployment but has held off on tax increases and spending cuts until the summer. Drastic cuts will be needed if France is to reduce its deficit, now running at more than 5 percent of GDP, by the end of 1997, when EU leaders are to name the countries that will adopt a single currency beginning in 1999.

The finance ministers are expected to have only a brief discussion of the commission's proposal for introducing a single currency. That plan calls for most banks and governments to adopt the currency almost immediately, while consumers would wait three years to get new notes and coins. Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, criticized that idea last week as a burden to Germany's small banks and argued instead for banks and consumers alike to make the switch after a few years' delay.

Czech Media Empire Thrives on Focus

By Robert D. Gray
Special to the Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — Bonton AS is living the emerging-market dream, having evolved from a fledgling record label into an international media conglomerate dominating much of the entertainment industry in the Czech Republic.

Today Bonton has 15 subsidiaries and more than 500 employees. The company reported revenue of 700 million koruny for 1994 and expects income of 1 billion koruny in 1995.

Bonton's activities include home-video distribution, film production and distribution, a radio station, record labels and music distribution, a chain of music and video retail outlets and an investment company.

To help finance expansion, Bonton last summer held the first international private placement in the 30-month-old republic. The company sold about 25 percent of its shares and raised 267 million koruny in the offering. Barings Bank, CS First Boston, and Beta Funds were among the buyers.

Thanks to this injection of capital, Bonton bought several former state-owned companies and increased its stake in several others.

Bonton now controls approximately 90 percent of the Czech recording industry's archives since acquiring the republic's

top two classical music labels, Supraphon and Panton. Supraphon owns the lion's share of Czech classical titles and exports to 20 countries.

But it is pop music and popular culture that are largely responsible for Bonton's success. The company primarily targets the Czech youth market, whose disposable income is growing.

Bonton's focus on youth is not lost in the corporate office; rather, it stems from it. Mick Hawk and Zdenek Kozak, the company's co-presidents, are 33 and 30 years old, respectively.

"Most of our product, most of our ideas are young and are geared to the hip, young person," Mr. Hawk said. "Our company is that kind of culture — kind of laid back, fun."

Mr. Hawk said the entertainment industry and the economic environment in the Czech Republic have changed since he joined Bonton as a consultant in 1990, ten days after his graduation from the Kenan-Flagler School of Business at the University of North Carolina.

"There wasn't much strategy," he recalled. "Before it was more Wild East. I guess. Now it's more business-like."

Bonton executives say they will concentrate on their existing businesses for the rest of 1995.

LIBERTY ALL-STAR WORLD PORTFOLIO

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
 Registered office: 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg
 R.C. Luxembourg: B-29 904

CONVENING NOTICE

Shareholders are kindly invited to attend an extraordinary general meeting with the following agenda, to be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 69, route d'Esch, Luxembourg on June 27, 1995 at 11.30 a.m.

- To amend the Company's name to change it from "LIBERTY ALL-STAR WORLD PORTFOLIO" to "LIBERTY NEWPORT WORLD PORTFOLIO" and to make a subsequent amendment of Article 1 to reflect this change.

- To amend the definition of an "Eligible State" in Article 16, fourth paragraph as follows:

"An 'Eligible State' means a member State of the Organisation for the Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and all other countries of Europe, of the American Continent, of Africa, of Asia, of the Pacific Basin and of Australasia (including Australia and New Zealand)."

- To amend Article 21 so as to replace the ninth paragraph thereof by the following text:

"If for a period of more than 30 days the value (at their respective net asset values) of all outstanding Shares shall be less than 5 million US Dollars or the value of the outstanding Shares of a particular class shall be less than 1 million US Dollars or, in the case of Shares denominated in a currency other than US Dollars the equivalent in US Dollars, or where the Board deems it appropriate because of changes in the economic or political situation affecting the Company or the relevant class or because it is in the best interest of the shareholders at the Company or the relevant class, the Board may, by 30 days' prior written notice given to all holders of share, or to the holders of the relevant class of Shares, as may be the case, given within 4 weeks of such time, redeem on the next valuation date following the expiry of the notice period all (but not some) of the Shares (or of the Shares of the relevant class as the case may be) not previously redeemed, at a redemption price reflecting the anticipated realization and liquidation costs on winding up the Company or closing down the relevant class, as the case may be, but with no redemption charge, or merge that class with another class of the Company or with another Luxembourg UCITS."

Where all the Shares are so affected the directors shall convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to appoint a liquidator of the Company.

Termination of a class as a result of compulsory redemption of all relevant Shares or its merger with another class of the Company or with another Luxembourg UCITS, in each case for reasons other than those mentioned above, may be effected only upon prior approval by the shareholders of the class to be terminated or merged at a duly convened class meeting which may be validly held without a quorum and decided upon by a simple majority of the Shares present or represented.

A merger so decided by the Board or approved by the shareholders of the affected class will be binding on the holders of Shares of the relevant class upon 30 days prior notice thereof being given to them, during which period the shareholders may redeem their Shares without redemption charge.

In case of a merger with a "Fonds commun de placement" the decision will be binding only on those shareholders having voted in favour of the merger.

Liquidation proceeds not claimed by shareholders upon the liquidation of the Company or the closure of a class will be deposited at the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg and shall be forfeited after 30 years."

- To amend Article 28 so as to read as follows:

"The Company shall enter into Portfolio Management Agreements with Newport Pacific Management, Inc., hereinafter such company will act as portfolio manager to assist the Company with respect to its portfolio investments. In the event of termination of said agreement in any manner whatsoever, the Company will change its name forthwith upon the request of the portfolio manager to a name omitting the word 'LIBERTY' and 'NEWPORT'."

- Miscellaneous.

The extraordinary general meeting requires a quorum of presence of 50% of the shares issued and decisions shall be carried if approved by 2/3 of the shares present and/or represented.

In order to attend the extraordinary general meeting of LIBERTY ALL-STAR WORLD PORTFOLIO the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

The draft-text of the proposed amendments of the Articles of Incorporation is available for inspection at the registered office of the Company and a copy thereof may be obtained on request.

The Board of Directors

Toyota May Lift Local Content of U.S.-Made Cars

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan and the United States appeared to be edging toward a breakthrough in their bitter auto trade dispute Sunday as a Japanese newspaper reported that Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's leading automaker, is preparing to unveil a plan to increase the percentage of locally made car parts used at its U.S. factories.

The report in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading financial daily, said that Toyota's decision was not final, and U.S. officials warned that many tricky issues remained to be settled.

A Toyota spokesman refused to confirm or deny the report, calling it "just speculation."

But the development is the clearest sign yet that Tokyo and Washington are making progress toward resolving the most contentious issue in the auto spat, which concerns the U.S. demand for Japanese automakers to issue new "voluntary" foreign parts-purchasing plans.

Both Japanese trade negotiators and auto companies have rejected such plans as against the principles of free trade.

But with the Clinton administration vowing to slap punitive tariffs on 13 models of Japanese cars, the companies' plans can be examined.

Japanese luxury cars starting June 28, Toyota is apparently considering changing its tune.

If Toyota does decide to issue a plan, it would mark a huge step toward settling the auto dispute, which many trade specialists have warned could lead to a serious trade war.

U.S. and Japanese negotiators are scheduled to meet in Geneva this week in an effort to beat the June 28 deadline.

One major question surrounding the chances for settlement concerns whether or not the Ministry of International Trade and Industry will use its bureaucratic power to stop Toyota and other companies from issuing parts-purchasing plans.

The ministry has taken a very tough position against the companies issuing new plans because Washington tended to view previous plans as binding targets. But the agency may not be able to stop the companies from taking a step that they view as essential to maintaining their position in their most important overseas market.

Although recent developments suggest that the Japanese side is giving ground, the question of which side extracted the most concessions cannot be answered until an agreement is reached and the companies' plans can be examined.

China Sees Trade Surplus Doubling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's export growth is slowing because of inflation and the appreciation of the yuan, but the country should still double its 1994 trade surplus of \$5.3 billion, a report said Sunday.

The official China Daily newspaper, quoting customs figures, said the trade surplus for the first five months of 1995 was \$10.26 billion, up from \$8.8 billion in April. It quoted an official as saying that the year-end surplus was likely to double the 1994 figure.

The report also quoted an economist as saying that exports were currently being driven by government tax rebates, and that without real market stimulus, the growth in exports could not be sustained.

Separately, the official China Business Times reported that China's industrial output could reach 168 billion yuan (\$20.3 billion) in June, up 18 percent from a year ago. Investment in fixed assets remains high but is rising at a slower pace, the report said. (AFP, AP, Bloomberg)

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

- Global Opportunity Fund**
 Since 12 June, 1995, the Global Opportunity Fund is managed by Newport Pacific Management Inc. and by Stein, Roe & Farnham Inc. Newport Pacific Management Inc. is responsible for investments in the Pacific Basin Region whereas Stein, Roe & Farnham is responsible for investments in North and South America and in Europe.

It is the Global Opportunity Fund's policy, under normal circumstances, to remain fully invested in equity securities of large companies. However, where the Global Opportunity Fund's Portfolio Manager considers that prevailing market, economic, political or currency conditions warrant that it does so, the Global Opportunity Fund may establish and maintain reserves for defensive purposes or to enable the Global Opportunity Fund to take advantage of buying opportunities. The Global Opportunity Fund's reserves may be invested in United States, as well as foreign short term instruments including, but not limited to, government obligations, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, short term corporate debt securities and repurchase agreements.

As a result of distribution arrangements made by the Company with Newport Capital Limited, the fee structure of the Global Opportunity Fund is amended as follows:

- Management fee:** 0.50% p.a. of the net asset value
Distribution fee: 1.25% p.a. of the net asset value

- Global Accumulation Fund**

The Global Accumulation Fund has been discontinued as from 23 February 1995.

- Registered Office**

With effect from 28 July, 1995 the registered office of the Company will be transferred to 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

- Registrar and Transfer Agency**

As from 28 July, 1995 the registration and transfer agency functions will be transferred from Banque Internationale à Luxembourg ("BIL") to First European Transfer Agency, a wholly owned subsidiary of BIL, having its registered office 283 route d'Arion, L-1150 Luxembourg.

A new agreement will be signed with BIL in respect of its appointment as domiciliary agent, administration and paying agent.

- Distributor Status**

The present accounting period of the Company will end 31 March, 1996. With effect from the beginning of the next accounting period it is intended that the directors to conduct the affairs of the Company in such a way as to enable it to be certified by the UK Board of Inland Revenue as a "distributing fund". Accordingly, with effect from the commencement of the new accounting period the directors will adopt a policy of full distribution of income which means that, provided there is sufficient income available after the deduction of fees, charges and expenses attributable to each Fund, dividends will be declared by the directors in respect of each Fund.

Dividends will normally be paid on the respective payment date(s) for each Fund and unless otherwise specifically requested dividends will be reinvested in further Shares of the same Fund and investors will be advised of the details by contract note. However, investors may request that their dividend payments be made to them by cheque.

Cheque payments will be made in US Dollars unless otherwise requested by an investor. In the absence of any instruction as to the currency of payments, dividends will be paid in US Dollars.

Investors who wish dividends to be paid to them and not reinvested should notify First European Transfer Agent S.A. of the address to which dividend payments by cheque should be sent.

- Distribution of Shares**

The Company will, effective 28 July, 1995 enter into a Distribution Agreement with Newport Capital Limited, Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AN, England, under which Newport Capital Ltd. will distribute the Company's Shares.

Newport Capital Limited is a company incorporated in the UK and a member of the UK Investment Regulatory Management Organisation Limited.

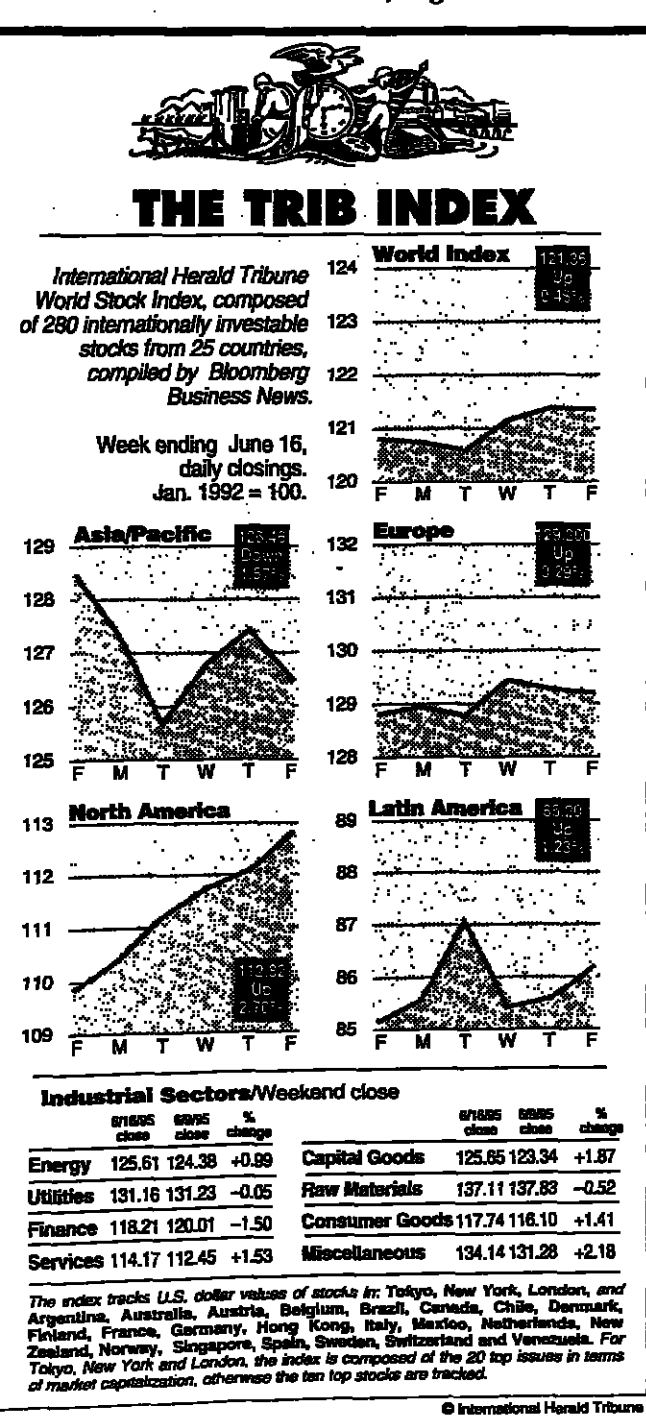
Subject, as necessary, to obtaining shareholder approval, all the above changes will become effective on 28 July, 1995; the change of portfolio managers for the Global Opportunity Fund has become effective on 12 June, 1995.

Shareholders who do not agree with the proposed changes described above may redeem their shares in the Company without cost.

The new prospectus dated July, 1995 may be obtained on request from Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, at 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

See NEWSPAPER, Page 13



CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amsterdam	1.567	2.522	1.192	0.786	0.937	—	2.445	1.282	1.025
Brussels	28.75	43.305	28.53	1.503	1.504	—	2.823	1.404	28.75
Frankfurt	1.682	2.560	—	1.352	1.353	—	1.381	1.405	1.018
London (S)	1.682	—	2.560	2.872	2.402	2.518	1.402	1.381	2.222
Moscow (S)	12.038	19.646	8.915	34.26	7.37	77.65	4.232	16.422	81.37
Paris	1.425	22.648	1.278	28.45	1.048	1.048	1.402	1.381	1.018
Stockholm	—	1.601	1.001	4.954	1.458	1.39	2.83	1.382	1.018
Tokyo	4.31	2.99	1.384	—	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.39
Yokohama	3.70	12.48	0.84	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Zurich	1.318	2.214	0.987	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318	1.318
1 ECU	1.238	1.892	1.845	1.238	1.238	1.238	1.238	1.238	1.238
1 SDR	1.507	—	2.197	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507

Closing in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers.
 a) To buy one pound; b) To buy one dollar; c) Units of 100; N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Australia	0.997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1.327	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	2.036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	106.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	166.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UK	0.793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Press (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

Recruitment: Free info pack + rate quotes. FTO SA 23 St Stephens Green Dublin 2 Ireland. Fax: (01) 4610504 Tel: (01) 476 6096

Liberty All-Star World Portfolio. Tel: (44) 71 836 48 02. Fax: (44) 71 240 2254. Herald Tribune.

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Corp Name	City	State	Zip	Why	File Name	Last Change
ABC	123	456	789	10	11	12
DEF	13	46	79	11	12	13
GHI	14	47	80	12	13	14
JKL	15	48	81	13	14	15
MNO	16	49	82	14	15	16
PQR	17	50	83	15	16	17
STU	18	51	84	16	17	18
VWX	19	52	85	17	18	19
YZA	20	53	86	18	19	20
BCD	21	54	87	19	20	21
EFG	22	55	88	20	21	22
HIJ	23	56	89	21	22	23
KLM	24	57	90	22	23	24
NOP	25	58	91	23	24	25
QRS	26	59	92	24	25	26
TUV	27	60	93	25	26	27
WXY	28	61	94	26	27	28
ZAB	29	62	95	27	28	29
CCD	30	63	96	28	29	30
EEF	31	64	97	29	30	31
GGH	32	65	98	30	31	32
IIJ	33	66	99	31	32	33
KKL	34	67	00	32	33	34
MMN	35	68	01	33	34	35
OOO	36	69	02	34	35	36
PPP	37	70	03	35	36	37
QQQ	38	71	04	36	37	38
RRR	39	72	05	37	38	39
SSS	40	73	06	38	39	40
TTT	41	74	07	39	40	41
UUU	42	75	08	40	41	42
VVV	43	76	09	41	42	43
WWW	44	77	10	42	43	44
XXX	45	78	11	43	44	45
YYY	46	79	12	44	45	46
ZZZ	47	80	13	45	46	47
AAA	48	81	14	46	47	48
BBB	49	82	15	47	48	49
CCC	50	83	16	48	49	50
DDD	51	84	17	49	50	51
EEE	52	85	18	50	51	52
FFF	53	86	19	51	52	53
GGG	54	87	20	52	53	54
HHH	55	88	21	53	54	55
III	56	89	22	54	55	56
JJJ	57	90	23	55	56	57
KKK	58	91	24	56	57	58
LLL	59	92	25	57	58	59
MMM	60	93	26	58	59	60
NNN	61	94	27	59	60	61
OOO	62	95	28	60	61	62
PPP	63	96	29	61	62	63
QQQ	64	97	30	62	63	64
RRR	65	98	31	63	64	65
SSS	66	99	32	64	65	66
TTT	67	00	33	65	66	67
UUU	68	01	34	66	67	68
VVV	69	02	35	67	68	69
WWW	70	03	36	68	69	70
XXX	71	04	37	69	70	71
YYY	72	05	38	70	71	72
ZZZ	73	06	39	71	72	73
AAA	74	07	40	72	73	74
BBB	75	08	41	73	74	75
CCC	76	09	42	74	75	76
DDD	77	10	43	75	76	77
EEE	78	11	44	76	77	78
FFF	79	12	45	77	78	79
GGG	80	13	46	78	79	80
HHH	81	14	47	79	80	81
III	82	15	48	80	81	82
JJJ	83	16	49	81	82	83
KKK	84	17	50	82	83	84
LLL	85	18	51	83	84	85
MMM	86	19	52	84	85	86
NNN	87	20	53	85	86	87
OOO	88	21	54	86	87	88
PPP	89	22	55	87	88	89
QQQ	90	23	56	88	89	90
RRR	91	24	57	89	90	91
SSS	92	25	58	90	91	92
TTT	93	26	59	91	92	93
UUU	94	27	60	92	93	94
VVV	95	28	61	93	94	95
WWW	96	29	62	94	95	96
XXX	97	30	63	95	96	97
YYY	98	31	64	96	97	98
ZZZ	99	32	65	97	98	99
AAA	00	33	66	98	99	00
BBB	01	34	67	99	00	01
CCC	02	35	68	00	01	02
DDD	03	36	69	01	02	03
EEE	04	37	70	02	03	04
FFF	05	38	71	03	04	05
GGG	06	39	72	04	05	06
HHH	07	40	73	05	06	07
III	08	41	74	06	07	08
JJJ	09	42	75	07	08	09
KKK	10	43	76	08	09	10
LLL	11	44	77	09	10	11
MMM	12	45	78	10	11	12
NNN	13	46	79	11	12	13
OOO	14	47	80	12	13	14
PPP	15	48	81	13	14	15
QQQ	16	49	82	14	15	16
RRR	17	50	83	15	16	17
SSS	18	51	84	16	17	18
TTT	19	52	85	17	18	19
UUU	20	53	86	18	19	20
VVV	21	54	87	19	20	21
WWW	22	55	88	20	21	22
XXX	23	56	89	21	22	23
YYY	24	57	90	22	23	24
ZZZ	25	58	91	23	24	25
AAA	26	59	92	24	25	26
BBB	27	60	93	25	26	27
CCC	28	61	94	26	27	28
DDD	29	62	95	27	28	29
EEE	30	63	96	28	29	30
FFF	31	64	97	29	30	31
GGG	32	65	98	30	31	32
HHH	33	66	99	31	32	33
III	34	67	00	32	33	34
JJJ	35	68	01	33	34	35
KKK	36	69	02	34	35	36
LLL	37	70	03	35	36	37
MMM	38	71	04	36	37	38
NNN	39	72	05	37	38	39
OOO	40	73	06	38	39	40
PPP	41	74	07	39	40	41
QQQ	42	75	08	40	41	42
RRR	43	76	09	41	42	43
SSS	44	77	10	42	43	44
TTT	45	78	11	43	44	45
UUU	46	79	12	44	45	46
VVV	47	80	13	45	46	47
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YYY	50	83	16	48	49	50
ZZZ	51	84	17	49	50	51
AAA	52	85	18	50	51	52
BBB	53	86	19	51	52	53
CCC	54	87	20	52	53	54
DDD	55	88	21	53	54	55
EEE	56	89	22	54	55	56
FFF	57	90	23	55	56	57
GGG	58	91	24	56	57	58
HHH	59	92	25	57	58	59
III	60	93	26	58	59	60
JJJ	61	94	27	59	60	61
KKK	62	95	28	60	61	62
LLL	63	96	29	61	62	63
MMM	64	97	30	62	63	64
NNN	65	98	31	63	64	65
OOO	66	99	32	64	65	66
PPP	67	00	33	65	66	67
QQQ	68	01	34	66	67	68
RRR	69	02	35	67	68	69
SSS	70	03	36	68	69	70
TTT	71	04	37	69	70	71
UUU	72	05	38	70	71	72
VVV	73	06	39	71	72	73
WWW	74	07	40	72	73	74
XXX	75	08	41	73	74	75
YYY	76	09	42	74	75	76
ZZZ	77	10	43	75	76	77
AAA	78	11	44	76	77	78
BBB	79	12	45	77	78	79
CCC	80	13	46	78	79	80
DDD	81	14	47	79	80	81
EEE	82	15	48	80	81	82
FFF	83	16	49	81	82	83
GGG	84	17	50	82	83	84
HHH	85	18	51	83	84	85
III	86	19	52	84	85	86
JJJ	87	20	53	85	86	87
KKK	88	21	54	86	87	88
LLL	89	22	55	87	88	89
MMM	90	23	56	88	89	90
NNN	91	24	57	89	90	91
OOO	92	25	58	90	91	92
PPP	93	26	59	91	92	93
QQQ	94	27	60	92	93	94
RRR	95	28	61	93	94	95
SSS	96	29	62	94	95	96
TTT	97	30	63	95	96	97
UUU	98	31	64	96	97	98
VVV	99	32	65	97	98	99
WWW	00	33	66	98	99	00
XXX	01	34	67	99	00	01
YYY	02	35	68	00	01	02
ZZZ	03	36	69	01	02	03
AAA	04	37	70	02	03	04
BBB	05	38	71	03	04	05
CCC	06	39	72	04	05	06
DDD	07	40	73	05	06	07
EEE	08	41	74	06	07	08
FFF	09	42	75	07	08	09
GGG	10	43	76	08	09	10
HHH	11	44	77	09	10	11
III	12	45	78	10	11	12
JJJ	13	46	79	11	12	13
KKK	14	47	80	12	13	14
LLL	15	48	81	13	14	15
MMM	16	49	82	14	15	16
NNN	17	50	83	15	16	17
OOO	18	51	84	16	17	18
PPP	19	52	85	17	18	19
QQQ	20	53	86	18	19	20
RRR	21	54	87	19	20	21
SSS	22	55	88	20	21	22
TTT	23	56	89	21	22	23
UUU	24	57	90	22	23	24
VVV	25	58	91	23	24	25
WWW	26	59	92	24	25	26
XXX	27	60	93	25	26	27
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ZZZ	29	62	95	27	28	29
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FFF	35	68	01	33	34	35
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HHH	37	70	03	35	36	37
III	38	71	04	36	37	38
JJJ	39	72	05	37	38	39
KKK	40	73	06	38	39	40
LLL	41	74	07	39	40	41
MMM	42	75	08	40	41	42
NNN	43	76	09	41	42	43
OOO	44	77	10	42	43	44
PPP	45	78	11	43	44	45
QQQ	46	79	12	44	45	46
RRR						

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(Continued From Page 4)

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Variable	Mean	SD	Value	Eqn	Value
PyCln	11.51	1.74	Value	Eqn	17.96
Printn	9.95	1.09	Munlenk	mol	18.59
Fdn	11.61	1.14	MunMG	B	11.79

CopAn	n	15	39	→	Price Funds
CodMuc	n	15	53	-	Balance
CodMuc	n	16	22	-	BICH

Value Trn	11.12	+ .21
ReynBCh	17.34	+ .29
Posttime Gross:		

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Opium Firm Plans to Go Public

LONDON — The descendant of a company that once supplied Queen Victoria with a tincture of opium is about to float its shares on London's stock market.

Nowadays, heroin and cocaine are usually associated with gun-toting drug lords and sordid crack dens rather than royalty, but for a British firm called Meconic PLC, legal dealing in such substances constitutes a profitable niche market.

Meconic is one of the few companies in the world to have a license for trading in opiates and other controlled drugs, which are supplied to the pharmaceutical industry to turn into medicines, usually painkillers.

The company dominates its field with

more than 20 percent of the global market, and later this month its shares will begin to trade in a move aimed at raising £17.5 million (\$28.1 million).

"It's not a big market, but we do have the largest share in it," said Marshall Smalley, Meconic's managing director. Mr. Smalley estimates the official world market for controlled drugs, of which the vast majority are opiates, at about £100 million.

Mindful of the violence and social ills associated with the illegal drug trade, Meconic operates in one of the world's most tightly regulated markets.

Strict quotas, agreed more than a year in advance, govern the amount of opium poppies grown and also the orders for drugs in which the resulting opiates will be used. The Vienna-based International

Narcotics Control Board regulates the quotas and makes sure the sums add up.

Meconic snaps up about a fifth of the world's legal opium poppy crop and turns it into ingredients for drugs ranging from headache pills to pellets designed to stave off drug withdrawal.

The company makes about 200 kilograms (440 pounds) of medical heroin a year, as well as a much smaller amount of cocaine, which is used to treat facial pain. Larger amounts of more common opiates, such as codeine and morphine, form the core of the business.

These products are then sold to 69 countries worldwide. Despite the tight rules governing the market, Mr. Smalley says the number of consumer countries is steadily expanding.

NEWSPAPER: Publishers Use Internet to Reach Readers Worldwide

Continued from Page 13

ing, after years of debate on whether commercials should have a place on the Internet.

Advertising also is contributing to an explosion in the growth of on-line newspapers. Steve Outing, a newspaper consultant, says the number of publications with on-line services increased fivefold between 1993 and 1994, to 100. He estimates there will be a to-

tal of 500 by the end of this year and 2,000 in two years.

The Washington Post's on-line service, Digital Ink, due later this summer, will provide full text of all Post stories, news and information that is not published in the paper, and access to Post archives back to 1986.

Although traditional newspapers may compete tooth and nail, on-line newspapers seem to be following the courtly rules

of netiquette. It is not unusual, for example, to find lists of other newspapers available on the Net on the site of a paper that is itself on the Net.

To find out if your hometown newspaper is accessible on the Net, the best place to start is at one of the many media lists compiled by aficionados.

Steve Outing maintains a good international list, the most detailed in terms of giving in-

formation about what each newspaper is offering, at: <http://marketplace.com/80/e-papers.list/www>.

Internet access to many newspapers, including the International Herald Tribune, is limited to electronic-mail correspondence with readers. The IHT plans to have an active Web site later this year.

Internet address: CyberScape@ihl-ihdemon.co.uk

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 19 - 24

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business Week.

Asia-Pacific

June 19 Melbourne Broken Hill Nickel price index; May production report.

Sydney April housing finance figures; Australia First Life Policy Plus Pooled Superannuation Trust launched; Taipei Board of Taipei Stock Exchange meets to elect a new chairman.

Tokyo May money supply.

June 20 Kuala Lumpur Barjeja Leisure Bhd. holds a special shareholders meeting to discuss the proposed acquisition of a controlling stake in Hospital Pantai Bhd.

Sydney May import figures.

Taipei May export data; May industrial production.

Tokyo Federation of Electric Power Companies releases May electric usage.

June 21 Manila Initial public offering of 43.57 million lotus Grouse Inc. shares, at 17 pesos each.

June 22 Hong Kong May consumer price index.

Europe

June 19 Copenhagen First-quarter gross domestic product.

Frankfurt Preliminary June cost of living for Baden-Württemberg, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Hesse; May wholesale price index; February manufacturing orders; fourth-quarter 1994 M3 money supply; May producer price index; fourth-quarter 1994 M3.

Madrid May deficit.

Rome April balance of trade.

Vienna Austrian National Bank may release April current account figures.

Bonn European Union finance ministers to meet.

Paris Prime Minister Jospin's Ministry of Finance meets President Jacques Chirac of France.

Rome Italian April industrial production.

Warsaw May producer price index.

June 20 Copenhagen May consumer price index.

London May M3 money supply; May net new commitments.

Stockholm Riksbank presents its inflation report.

June 21 Amsterdam April industrial production.

Copenhagen March trade, excluding shipments; March current account.

London May balance of trade, non-European Union; minutes of May 5 meeting between Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke and the Bank of England governor.

Paris Prime Minister Alain Juppé likely to present mid-budget.

Prague First-quarter gross domestic product.

June 22 Bonn Swiss National Bank holds June consumer price index.

Stockholm April current account; first-quarter gross domestic product.

June 23 Athens National Bank holds June consumer price index.

London Japan-U.S. auto trade talks.

Geneva June Contingent of British industry survey released.

Americas

June 19 Mexico City April jobsless rate.

Mississippi Piper-Jaffrey conference on opportunities in small- to mid-cap stocks with emphasis on regional firms, and technology, consumer, health care and financial sectors. To June 21.

New York Canton Inc. launches new product line; International Business Machines Corp. unveils its new line of PowerPC-based computers; Prime Minister Lamberto Dini holds press conference.

New York Stock Exchange about Italy's economy; Bear Stearns hosts a technology conference. Events include presentations by more than 110 companies, including Apple Computer Inc. and Motorola Inc., and private company previews. To June 21.

Washington The U.S. Agriculture Department releases its weekly report on planting progress for seven crops.

June 20 Mexico City April retail and wholesale sales.

New York Boston Technology Inc. hosts a meeting to make a new product announcement; Johnson Research research service releases its weekly survey of same-store sales at more than 20 department, discount and chain stores in the U.S.

Olney April retail trade.

Washington May housing starts; American Petroleum Institute issues its weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, imports and refinery utilization.

Mexico City Banco de Mexico announces the results of its weekly auction of government securities.

Earnings expected Casey's General Stores Inc., H.J. Heinz Co., Heile-Meyers Co.

June 21 Arlington, Virginia The American Gas Association releases its weekly U.S. natural gas inventory report.

General Electric holds weekly auction of government paper.

Olney April international trade; April wholesale trade; government sells an issue of bonds.

Washington The Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases its weekly report on mortgage applications; the Federal Reserve Board releases its "Beige Book" report on current economic conditions; May Treasury budget; April trade balance.

New York The Fashion Roundtable hosts "Dressing with Discounts and Mass Merchants."

June 22 Mexico City First-quarter supply and demand; Banco de Mexico announces inflation rate for the first two weeks of June.

Washington The Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; The Treasury Department reports weekly money supply.

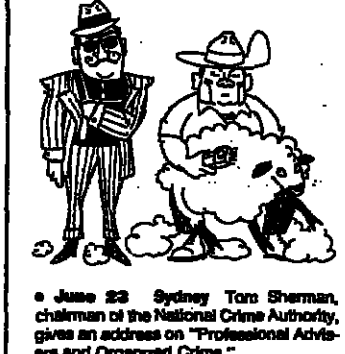
June 23 Baltimore, Massachusetts Hills Stores Co. shareholders vote on dissolution of directors put forth by Disclaim Partners at the company's annual meeting.

Houston Baker Hughes Inc. releases its weekly survey of the number of active oil and gas drilling rigs in the U.S. and Canada.

Santiago April economic indicators; May trade balance.

Washington May durable goods orders; Federal Reserve Board's weekly report of assets and liabilities of U.S. commercial banks.

June 24 Dallas American Seed Trade Association holds its annual meeting. To June 29.



June 22 Sydney Tom Sherman, chairman of the National Crime Authority, gives an address on "Professional Adversity and Organized Crime."

Bundesbank Sees Economy Slowing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Sunday that high wage rises and the strong Deutsche mark would slow German economic growth this year. But the central bank warned against exaggerating the impact of currency market turbulence on exports.

"We do not expect the economy to collapse, but there will be a slowdown," the Bundesbank said in its June report. "The combination of high wage increases and the mark's rise is causing a considerable burden, which can hardly be absorbed in still low profit margins."

The Bundesbank said the overall economic environment since it cut its key lending rate March 30 encourages it to maintain its current monetary policy.

Wage increases in Germany's key industrial sectors were around 4 percent this year, while the mark has appreciated almost 10 percent against the dollar since January.

But the Bundesbank cautioned against excessive gloom on exports, despite a research institute report that showed an initial sharp drop in expectations at Germany's exporters.

"It can be assumed that these responses rather reflected the first 'shock reactions' of companies to the significant changes on the currency side," the report said.

After a more sober appraisal of the burdens and advantages, the deterioration of export expectations could turn out to be exaggerated, particularly since the foreign currency fluctuations had partly been corrected, the Bundesbank said.

The Bundesbank also said the reduction in March of its discount rate, the lowest rate at which it lends to banks, to 4 percent from 4.5 percent was due primarily to the weak growth in money supply.

The action also took into account the mark's strength against other currencies, the Bundesbank said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Daimler Forecasts Sales

Manfred Gentz, chief financial officer of Daimler-Benz AG, said he expected 1995 sales to reach about 105 billion Deutsche marks (\$75 billion), even as the strong mark continues to "impair the outlook," Bloomberg Business News reported from Stuttgart.

U.S. / SHORT COVER

Poland Pares List of Firms to be Sold

WARSAW (Reuters) — The number of companies earmarked for Poland's mass privatization program has shrunk to 414 from the initially planned 444 but at least another 100 companies could be added to the program later in the year, the PAP news agency said.

The government had to exclude some companies from the program because of their bad financial situation or because it had lost a controlling stake in some of them, the agency quoted Roman Galinski, a privatization ministry official, as saying.

The government is in contact with 340 companies from which it will choose at least 100 to be added to the program this year, Mr. Galinski was quoted as saying.

Taiwan To Ease Investment Rule

TAIPEI (Reuters) — The governor of Taiwan's central bank, Shou Yuan-dong, said Sunday he had agreed to end a requirement that foreign equity funds invest at least 75 percent of the money they send to Taiwan within three months of their doing so.

The central bank currently can take uninvested funds up to the 75 percent level and put them on account without paying interest.

"This rule is not reasonable, so I agree to abolish it," Mr. Shou told a business association meeting. He did not say when the bank would abolish the rule.

Indian Phone Unions Call a Strike

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — Three major unions of Indian telecommunication employees have called an indefinite strike starting Monday against government moves to open the industry to the private sector, the unions said Sunday.

Talks between union leaders and officials of the national phone company continued through the weekend to try to reach a settlement to avert the strike, which could disrupt service throughout the country.

The unions said the strike, the second in a year, will jam telecommunications across India until the government retracts its moves, which, they say, would dilute its stake in the previously insulated sector.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

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Notice to Shareholders
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS
(against coupons marked IFINT, the former name of the company)

The annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 7, 1995 resolved to pay a dividend of US\$ 2.65 per preferred share and US\$ 2.30 per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 1994.

Since an interim dividend of US\$ 0.90 per preferred share and US\$ 0.80 per ordinary share was paid on December 7, 1994 a final amount of US\$ 1.75 per preferred share and of US\$ 1.50 per ordinary share has to be paid.

Such dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 21, 1995, against surrender of coupon no. 14 IFINT of the preferred share certificates and coupon no. 35 IFINT of the ordinary share certificates at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Credit Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co., Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The Principal Paying Agent
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

GT INVESTMENT FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
2, boulevard Royal, LUXEMBOURG
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DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

Shareholders are informed that GT INVESTMENT FUND will pay a dividend of US\$ 0.11 per share on June 29, 1995 to registered Shareholders on record on June 19, 1995.

Shares are traded ex-dividend as from June 20, 1995.

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Luxembourg

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In this Tuesday's Style

Steaming Ahead

Cruise collections pick up speed

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Like Zeno
6 onto (seize)
10 Completely fill
14 Kemo Sabe's companion
15 Country's M-Entire
16 Popeye's greeting
17 Stream animal
18 Subj. for Milton Friedman
19 Burrow

20 Shade of blond
21 Quickly
24 Prefix meaning 25-Down
26 "... but is it?"
27 Romeo's belle
28 Armada ships
34 "You Glad You're You?"
35 State again
36 "— on your (lie)"
37 Joe DiMaggio's number
38 Melodramatic

DOWN

2 Normandy campaign town
3 Honest
4 Followed; Suffix
5 Small crown
6 Miss Garbo
7 Poland's Walesia
8 Orchestral instrument
9 "Cheers!"
10 Myanmar city
11 "Cheer!"
12 Melville hero
13 Slave away
14 "Jane..."
15 Butterfly catcher's need
16 Air France airport
17 Full complement of planets
18 Tel Aviv
19 An archangel
20 What a shift shifts
21 Nile snakes
22 In big trouble
23 "The Man Without a Country" man
24 Pebble
25 Leonine sound
26 Floating airport

Solution to Puzzle of June 16

ISOBAR ZIP GUAD
COPPER LINDS
BLACKBIRDS BOIR
LUCKY NOT TAFFET
SLOT SCARP
FICA NEOCOMIC
GROWPERVENT CHA
HEM UNNERVE HAN
INE LEARNEDHANA
ASSISTING A LUGA
TISIT DOLT
DEON OIL ARENT
USER UNDERVALUE
MALE MAL CIGARET
BOYS PLY ACADE

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Close of NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for the period ended Friday, June 10.

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Continued on Page 1

Lemieux Does It Again, Lifting Devils to Victory in Opener

The Associated Press

"Once they got the lead, it's kind of a tough catch-up game," said Detroit's coach, Scotty Bowman. "It's the sixth

said. "Give him all the credit in the world, because he's been doing this for the whole playoffs."

As expected with two good defensive clubs, there was little open ice in the score-

"I pushed him in the back up near the shoulder when he wasn't expecting it," said the Devils defenseman Scott Stevens.

The Associated Press

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SPORTS

IOC Reverses Its Field, Letting Samaranch Run

BUDAPEST — The International Olympic Committee performed a gold medal flip on Sunday and voted to hand IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch the chance for a fourth term in office.

Only three days after Samaranch suffered a stinging defeat over plans to scrap an age limit of 75, the Spaniard's closest IOC allies whipped up support for an age limit of 80 that could keep him in power until 2001.

Under the old rules, the 74-year-old president would have had to retire in 1997 at the end of his current term.

But Samaranch said he would make no decision on whether to run again until after next year's Atlanta Games and promised rivals seven or eight months to campaign against him.

"Now I have the possibility to run again in 1997, but I know my age and I'll make the final decision at the end of next year," Samaranch said at the end of a week of IOC meetings.

"I have to be very frank with you, but I enjoy very much what I am doing," he added.

Supporters of the age limit had warned that a change just to keep Samaranch in power could make the IOC "laughing stocks." But they were forced to

retreat after a group of Samaranch's supporters collected signatures from 70 of 95 IOC members supporting a higher limit.

The group, which included Primo Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and João Havelange, head of FIFA, proposed a floating age limit of 75 to 80.

The petition was handed to the IOC's executive board, which decided to put a straight age limit of 80 on the agenda of the last morning's meeting.

Procedurally, the petition worked because members had voted on Thursday to change the age limit, although none of three options were backed by the two-thirds majority needed to change the Olympic Charter.

While voting on Thursday, Samaranch brushed aside calls for a similar ballot on Sunday and asked for a show of hands.

Ten members, mostly Europeans and North Americans, stood against, two abstained and the remaining 74 — who never needed to raise their hands — supported the motion.

Samaranch conceded it had been a mistake to give the IOC a choice in the earlier debate. "If we have something to vote on in the future, we will present only one option," he said.

Dick Pound of Canada, a leading IOC member seen as a possible successor to Samaranch, confirmed he was among those who voted against. Others were said to include Princess Nora of Liechtenstein and Germany's Walther Tröger.

In its final session, the IOC also voted in 11 new members, including Jean-Claude Killy, the former French skier and co-president of the 1992 Albertville Winter Games, and the South African anti-apartheid campaigner Sam Ramsamy.

Australian Kevin Gosper was elected to the executive board.

An IAAF change designed to allow Michael Johnson's attempt at a unique Olympic double next year appeared to founder when the U.S. sprinter said the new timetable was still not suitable.

Nebiolo said Saturday that the 200 semifinals on the sixth day of the Games' athletics program had been moved back from 6:50 P.M. to 6:30 while the 400 final would now be staged at 9:05 instead of 8:30.

"If he runs backward he could still do it," Nebiolo said of Johnson. "The schedule is very good for him."

Nebiolo added: "I wrote to him. He is tranquil. The schedule



Samaranch, right, with an IOC official in Budapest.

is good and he could be the hero of the athletics in Atlanta."

But Johnson, who is aiming to become the first man to win world titles in both events in Gothenburg this August, said he would only attempt the double in Atlanta if he had completed

McLaren Wins At Le Mans as Andretti Is 2d

LE MANS, France — A McLaren BMW F1 GTR held off a charging finish by a Courage-Porsche to win the Le Mans 24 Hours race Sunday by less than a lap.

Yannick Dalmas of France, J.J. Lehto of Finland and Massimiliano Sestini of Japan drove the winning McLaren to spoil Mario Andretti's chance to gain a rare auto-racing triple.

The Courage-Porsche C34 of Andretti and the Frenchmen Bob Wollek and Eric Hélary finished less than three minutes behind, with Wollek driving. They lost 30 minutes for repairs in the pits following an accident by Andretti at the four-hour mark.

After losing six laps for repairs, the Courage-Porsche made steady progress throughout the next 20 hours. But time ran out and Andretti failed to become the only driver besides the late Graham Hill to win the Formula One Championship, the Indianapolis 500 and Le Mans.

Another McLaren BMW F1 GTR, with Andy Wallace and the father-son team of Derek and Justin Bell of Britain, took third, losing the lead less than two hours remaining after gear problems slowed it.

The winner covered 298 laps or 4,052.8 kilometers (2,518.8 miles) on the 13.6-kilometer circuit as rain slowed the speeds.

SIDELINES

Horse Wins Paris Race, Then Dies

PARIS (Reuters) — Tragedy struck the Grand Steeple-Chase de Paris at Auteuil on Sunday when Ubu III collapsed and died shortly after the winning race.

Ubu III, who had just given trainer François Doumen his fourth success in the prestigious by defeating stablemate Val d'Alene by three lengths, was believed to have suffered a heart attack.

Frankfurt Wins World Bowl Game

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Paul Justin threw two of his three touchdown passes to Bobby Olive on Saturday, leading the Frankfurt Galaxy to a 26-22 victory over the Amsterdam Admirals in the third WIAF World Bowl.

Justin brought Frankfurt within 7-6 with an 11-yard scoring pass to Olive with 50 seconds left in the first half. They hooked up again on a 4-yard TD pass midway through the third period, and Frankfurt never trailed after that.

Bowe Retains WBO Crown

LAS VEGAS (AP) — Riddick Bowe jabbed Jorge Luis Gonzalez silly, then knocked the 6-foot-7 Cuban flat with a right cross in the sixth round Saturday night to retain his WBO heavyweight title.

In New Orleans, Regilio Tuor of the Netherlands retained his WBO junior lightweight title with a fifth-round technical knockout of Pete Taliaferro.

Alberto Jimenez of Mexico retained his WBO flyweight title in Cardiff when challenger Robbie Regan of Wales failed to come out for the 10th round.

For the Record

Carlos Alberto Parreira, who coached Brazil to its World Cup title last year, signed a one-year contract with Istanbul's Fenerbahce, ending the U.S. soccer team's hopes of landing him. (AP)

A local business group hoping to buy the Winnipeg Jets met the deadline making for a \$7.5 million deposit to the current majority owners of the NHL team. (AP)

Roberto Baggio, who is set to leave Juventus after failing to agree a new contract, said he may sign with the Japanese club Yomiuri Verdy. (Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| Division | W | L | Pct. |
| East | | | |
| Boston | 27 | 19 | .587 |
| Detroit | 23 | 24 | .489 |
| Toronto | 19 | 28 | .402 |
| Baltimore | 17 | 30 | .362 |
| New York | 19 | 27 | .411 |
| Central | | | |
| Cleveland | 24 | 19 | .558 |
| Kansas City | 22 | 24 | .479 |
| Minnesota | 21 | 25 | .458 |
| Chicago | 14 | 34 | .292 |
| West | | | |
| California | 29 | 19 | .604 |
| Texas | 28 | 20 | .583 |
| Oakland | 26 | 23 | .529 |
| Seattle | 24 | 23 | .511 |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | |
| Division | W | L | Pct. |
| East | | | |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 17 | .538 |
| Atlanta | 27 | 20 | .571 |
| Florida | 27 | 22 | .551 |
| New York | 18 | 28 | .391 |
| Pittsburgh | 15 | 31 | .326 |
| Central | | | |
| St. Louis | 25 | 22 | .529 |
| Chicago | 22 | 23 | .489 |
| Houston | 21 | 24 | .465 |
| San Diego | 17 | 29 | .367 |
| Pittsburgh | 17 | 29 | .367 |
| West | | | |
| Colorado | 27 | 21 | .563 |
| San Francisco | 26 | 23 | .529 |
| San Diego | 23 | 24 | .489 |
| Los Angeles | 23 | 25 | .479 |

Friday's Line Scores

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|------|
| Milwaukee | 200 | 000 | 10-1 |
| Boston | 200 | 000 | 3-1 |
| Atlanta | 200 | 000 | 4-1 |
| Florida | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| New York | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Pittsburgh | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| St. Louis | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Chicago | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Houston | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| San Diego | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Los Angeles | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |

Baseball

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| Chicago | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Houston | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| San Diego | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Los Angeles | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |

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| Houston | 21 | 24 | .465 |
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| Pittsburgh | 17 | 29 | .367 |
| West | | | |
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| San Francisco | 26 | 23 | .529 |
| San Diego | 23 | 24 | .489 |
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| Atlanta | 200 | 000 | 4-1 |
| Florida | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| New York | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Pittsburgh | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| St. Louis | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Chicago | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Houston | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| San Diego | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |
| Los Angeles | 200 | 000 | 2-1 |

Baseball

Major League Standings

| | |
|---|--|
| Borussia Dortmund 2, Hamburg 0
VfB Stuttgart 4, Dusseldorf 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Borussia M'gladbach 2
Schalke 1, Freiburg 2
Bayern Munich 3, Werder Bremen 1
Kaiserslautern 3, Cologne 1
Final Standings: Borussia Dortmund: 49 points; Werder Bremen, 48; Freiburg and Kaiserslautern, 45; Borussia Muenchengladbach and Bayern Munich, 43; Bayer Leverkusen and Karlsruhe, 34; Eintracht Frankfurt, 33; Cologne, 26; Schalke 1, VfB Stuttgart, 20; Hamburg, 20; 1860 Munich, 20; Bayer Uerdingen, 25; Dusseldorf, 22; Duisburg, 20; Dynamo Dresden, 16. | Design,
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| SPANISH FIRST DIVISION | |
| Athletic 2, Deportivo Canam 8
Athletic Bilbao 0, Barcelona 2
Sevilla 2, Tenerife 1
Espanol 0, Real Sociedad 1
Logrones 0, Celtic 3
Real Madrid 2, Real Oviedo 0
Real Betis 0, Real Bata 1
Real Zaragoza 5, Valencia 2
Sevilla 2, Athletic Madrid 2
Sporting Gien 1, Real Valladolid 3 | st. and
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| INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY | |
| Australia 2, Ghana 0
U.S. CUP '95 | |
| WOMEN'S WORLD CUP | |
| Final Place Playoffs | |
| Colombia 1, Nigeria 0 | |
| Colombia 2, China 0 | |
| Final | |
| Norway 2, Germany 0 | |

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

It's a high amateur ideal to punish a team for bad behavior, but such ideals surely are irrelevant when tournament officials are already deciding to book a game (despite the weather) because of worldwide television schedules, local hotel bookings and the enormous numbers of spectators planning to jet out that night who couldn't have stayed for the following day. It's the fifth-largest sporting event in the world, not some local derby. One more outburst from low pressure system, forcing the referee to abandon the match, could have dismissed South Africa from its own tournament — and then what in this divided, edge country?

As it was, the rain continued intermittently.



The magnificent Thierry Lacroix, who made all but one of his penalties (finishing with 104 points, one short of the World Cup record of Scotland's Gavin Hastings), put France behind by just 10-6 at the half.

"Looking back, I don't care how we won," Pienaar said. "We'll start to concentrate on the final when we know who we're going to be playing. For now I don't know how to put it. It means a tremendous deal for us to be there. To try to express it in words would be futile."

But the performances of all the other

Andrew, who missed a drop goal and

"But we had one of the worst possible starts against a team who played incredible rugby, very fast, very dynamic and very direct."

"We were shocked in the first half but I was delighted with the way we came back."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

But with winds stiffening and major championship pressure mounting, very few birdies

tenders.

"The golf course was pretty docile when we went out there," said Hal Sutton, who

wind's picking up now and it's

On Saturday, Shinnecock Hills was so exclusive not even par was allowed in. The leader after three rounds was the gol-

g. The wind blew, scores

That's almost what Norman did. The second-round leader, trying to win his first major championship in the United States, shot a 74 and it was anything but easy. In fact, it was

Sunday's Game

Sunday's Game
New Zealand 43, England 29
New Zealand: Tries: Jonah Loma (4), Krombald, Greene. Backs: Osmond. Forwards: drew. Penalties (1): Penalty: Meinterts. Goals: Zuzun Brook. Meinterts.
England: Tries: Will Carling (2), Rory Lamwood (2). Conversions: Rob Andrew. Penalty: Andrew.

Saturday's Game
South Africa 19, France 15
South Africa: Try: Ruben Kruger. Conversion: Joel Stransky. Penalties: Stransky (4).
France: Penalties: Thierry Lacroix (5).

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Greg Norman | 68-67.74 |
| Tom Lehman | 70-72-67 |
| Bob Tway | 69-69-72 |
| Phil Mickelton | 68-70-72 |
| Ian Woosnam | 72-71-69 |
| Corey Pavin | 72-69-71 |
| Steve Stricker | 71-70-71 |
| Scott Verplank | 72-69-71 |
| Mick Price | 66-73-73 |
| Dwain Love III | 72-68-73 |
| Vijay Singh | 76-71-72 |
| Frank Nobilia | 72-73-70 |
| Lee Janzen | 70-72-72 |
| Mark Roe | 71-69-74 |
| Billy Andrade | 62-69-74 |

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Scott Hoch | 74-72-70 |
| Pete Jordan | 74-71-71 |
| David Duval | 70-73-73 |
| Scott Simpson | 67-75-74 |
| Duffy Waldorf | 72-70-75 |
| Barry Lane | 74-72-71 |
| Jumbo Ozaki | 69-68-80 |
| Brett Ogie | 71-75-72 |
| David Edwards | 72-74-72 |
| Alike Hultberg | 74-72-72 |
| Payne Stewart | 74-71-73 |
| Steve Elkington | 72-73-73 |
| Peter Jacobson | 72-72-74 |
| Guy Bonar | 73-71-74 |
| Bradley Hughes | 72-71-75 |

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| John Maginnis | 75-71-74 |
| John Connolly | 75-71-74 |
| Omer Ureski | 71-74-75 |
| Tommy Armour III | 77-69-74 |
| Bob Burns | 73-72-75 |
| Colin Montgomerie | 71-74-75 |
| Tom Watson | 70-73-77 |
| Albie Britsky | 71-72-77 |
| Brad Faxon | 71-73-77 |
| Hal Sutton | 71-74-76 |
| John Cook | 70-75-76 |
| Christian Peno | 74-71-76 |
| Raymond Floyd | 74-72-76 |
| Bill Porter | 73-70-79 |
| Bert Crosshew | 72-71-79 |

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Mike Standy | 75-72 |
| Doug Martin | 72-75 |
| Bruce Vaughan | 74-73 |
| Blaine McCall | 73-74 |
| Dana Givley | 71-76 |
| Patrick Moore | 77-70 |
| Ernie Els | 74-73 |
| Robert Gomer | 76-72 |
| Ole Nordberg | 71-77 |
| Per Uirik Joha | 74-74 |
| Tim Hobby | 72-76 |
| Paul Azinger | 73-75 |
| Darrell Kestne | 73-75 |
| Nike San Fillp | 76-72 |
| Mark McNulty | 72-76 |

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Gary Koch | 74-76 |
| Don Waterworth | 76-74 |
| Mark Calovecchio | 74-76 |
| Andy North | 75-75 |
| Andrew Magee | 74-76 |
| Tim Harman | 78-72 |
| Rick Fehr | 75-75 |
| David Gifford | 74-76 |
| Tommy Roddy | 74-76 |
| Brian Mogg | 73-77 |
| Michael Schuch | 74-77 |
| Simon Hobday | 77-74 |
| Jon Botsford | 76-75 |
| Fred Funk | 76-75 |
| Kenay Perry | 76-75 |

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Rick Cramer | 79-75 |
| Geoffrey Stok | 75-74 |
| Jon Chaffin | 74-76 |
| John Snyder | 82-73 |
| D.J. Holland | 73-86 |
| Michael Muehr | 75-82 |
| Clark Dennis | 78-76 |
| John Galabrio | 81-73 |
| Mike Springer | 75-81 |
| Collin Stoops | 79-71 |
| Jim Estes | 77-79 |
| Adam Armstrong | 80-77 |

Of the 73 golfers, Lehman, Woosnam with and Gary Hallberg, also w 69, broke par. (Reuters,

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| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Gary Heiberg | 70-76-69 |
| Jay Moss | 70-73-72 |
| Jeff Stroman | 72-69-74 |
| Bernhard Langer | 74-67-73 |
| Steve Lowery | 69-72-75 |
| Matt Gornall | 71-70-73 |

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Branch Jobe | 71-72-76 |
| Fuzzy Zoeller | 69-74-76 |
| Chris Perry | 70-74-75 |
| Eduardo Romero | 73-71-75 |
| Miguel Angel Jimenez | 72-72-75 |
| Ted Toba | 71-75-77 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Failed to qualify: | |
| Bob Estes | 80-67- |
| John Huston | 74-73- |
| Seve Ballesteros | 74-73- |
| Larry Mize | 72-72- |

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| David Marland | 75-74 |
| Jeff Julian | 74-75 |
| Billy Ray Brown | 73-74 |
| Fred Couples | 77-72 |
| o-Chris Tidland | 70-79 |
| Misses Family | 74-73 |

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Bill Britton | 71-81 |
| Todd White | 73-79 |
| Craig Marsellies | 75-77 |
| Bobby Elliott | 78-75 |
| Steve Pale | 78-75 |
| Tom Marshall | 71-79 |

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| John Hulbert | 78-81 |
| Scott Tyson | 86-73 |
| John Reeves | 81-80 |
| Dustin Phillip | 74-87 |
| Brad Bell | 73-81 |

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